

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
16 October 1962

AM

10:15 I. CONVENE, ROOM 7000, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING

II. ADMINISTRATION

1. Date of Next Meeting: 21 November 1962, 9:30 a.m.

Executive Session: 20 November 1962, 10:15 a.m.

2. Approval of Minutes of September 1962 Meeting

3. Introduction of New Staff Member, Miss Myra Younker

III. SUBMISSIONS-REVIEWS-INTERVIEWS

1. General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service

10:45 a. Proposed Development of Lafayette Square - Inspection
of Model in General Services Administration Auditorium

b. Gallaudet College, Speech and Hearing Building,
Addition - Proposed Design

c. Gallaudet College, Fine Arts Building - Proposed
Design

d. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Denver,
Colorado - Three pieces of architectural sculpture -
Selection of Sculptor

e. Post Office and Courthouse, Juneau, Alaska - Decorative
Screen in Lobby and Pool Sculpture - Selection of
Sculptor

f. New Park at 23d and C Streets, N.W. - Letter from
Administrator, GSA, 11 October 1962

2. Bureau of the Budget

Draft of Letter from The President regarding Development
of the National Capital Region

Recess - Lunch
1a Capitol Square

Mr. Yke } Presented
Mr. ... }

Mr. Hunt }
Mr. Revell } presented
Mr. Sasser }
Mr. Miller }

National Park Service

The Texas State Memorial Committee

4. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Public Roads

Put our latest
letter in record

Preservation of Landmarks by National Highway Program -
Chairman's Letter to Mr. Whitton, Federal Highway
Administrator and Mr. Whitton's reply, 9 October 1962.

Mr. Biddle, Russell
with a message.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial - Status

"Reporters Building", 7th and D Streets, S.W., Southwest
Urban Renewal Area - Proposed Design

will be made
into public funds
to create
open spaces
in the U.S.

- (1) Palisades Park Branch Library, 49th and "V" Streets, N.W. - Revised Design
- (2) Police Precinct No. 3, 23d and "L" Streets, N.W. - Revised Design
- (3) Police Precinct No. 13, "V" Street between 16th and 17th Streets, N.W. - Revised Design

APP

- (a) Building Applications (Appendix 1)

- (b) Howard Johnson Motor Hotel, 26th St., I St.,
and Virginia Avenue, N.W. - Proposed Signs

(2) Old Georgetown Act

(a) Building Applications (Appendix 2)

(b) Preliminary Submissions:

- Sullivan*
- a. Proposed Restaurant, 3150 K Street, N.W.
- b. Proposed addition to Shrader Sound, Inc.,
2801 M Street, N.W.
- CFA upheld OGB's
cong. recommendation*

IV. UNITED STATES CONGRESS - REQUEST FOR REPORTS

1. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare - S.J.Res. 232 -
9/27/62 - Mr. Humphrey - 87th Congress

*at
miller
with report*

"To establish a joint congressional committee for the purpose of awarding a Medal of Merit to citizens of the United States who have made significant contributions to the humanities and the arts." (Report requested)

2. Bureau of the Budget [Enrolled Bill] - H.R. 8181 - 87th Congress

"To authorize the construction of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia and to provide for its operation." (Report requested and submitted)

3. Bureau of the Budget [Enrolled Bill] - H.J.Res. 712 -
87th Congress

"To direct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to consider possible changes in the winning design for the proposed memorial or the selection of a new design for such memorial." (Report requested and submitted)

4. Committee on Public Works - H.J.Res. 878 - 9/10/62 -
Mr. Kearns - 87th Congress

"Providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a comprehensive plan for removing the temporary buildings and roads, which are blighting the Mall in the Nation's Capital and replacing them with seasonal flowers to make the Mall as beautiful as the public parks and gardens of France and England." (Report requested)

Index to Minutes
16 October 1962

I. ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Date of Next Meeting | 1 |
| 2. Approval of Minutes | 1 |
| 3. Introduction of New Staff Member | 1 |

II. SUBMISSIONS-REVIEWS-INTERVIEWS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>General Services Administration</u>
<u>Public Buildings Service</u> | |
| a. Proposed Development of Squares 221 and 167, Facing East and West Sides of Lafayette Square | 1 |
| b. Gallaudet College, Speech and Hearing Building Addition - Proposed Design | 3 |
| c. Gallaudet College, Fine Arts Building - Proposed Design | 4 |
| d. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Denver, Colorado - Three Pieces of Architectural Sculpture - Selection of Sculptor | 4 |
| e. Post Office and Courthouse, Juneau, Alaska - Decorative Screen in Lobby and Pool Sculpture - Selection of Sculptor | 5 |
| f. New Park at 23d and C Streets, N.W. - Letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration | 5 |
| 2. <u>Bureau of the Budget</u> | 6 |
| 3. <u>Department of the Interior</u>
<u>National Park Service</u> | |
| Taras Shevchenko Memorial - Proposed Site (U.S. Reservation 360) | 6 |
| 4. <u>Department of Commerce</u>
<u>Bureau of Public Roads</u> | |
| Preservation of Landmarks by National Highway Program - Chairman's Letter to Rex M. Whitton, Federal Highway Administrator, and Mr. Whitton's Reply of October 9, 1962 | 7 |
| 5. <u>Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission</u>
<u>Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial - Status</u> | 7 |
| 6. <u>District of Columbia Redevelopment Land-Agency</u>
"Reporters Building", 7th and D Streets, S.W., Southwest Urban Renewal Area - Proposed Design | 8 |

Index (Continued)

7.	<u>Department of the Army, Heraldic Institute</u> <u>National Cultural Center, Official Seal -</u> <u>Modification to Approved Design</u>	8
8.	<u>District of Columbia Government</u>	
a.	<u>Department of Buildings and Grounds</u>	
(1)	Palisades Park Branch Library, 49th and V Streets, N.W.-Revised Design	9
(2)	Police Precinct No. 3, 23d and L Streets, N.W. - Revised Design	9
(3)	Police Precinct No. 13, V Street between 16th and 17th Streets, N.W. - Revised Design	9
b.	<u>Department of Licenses and Inspections</u>	
(1)	<u>Shipstead-Luce Act</u>	
(a)	Building Applications)Appendix 1)	10
(b)	Howard Johnson Motor Hotel, 26th Street, I Street and Vir- ginia Avenue, N.W.-Proposed Signs	10
(2)	<u>Old Georgetown Act, Public Law 808</u> <u>81st Congress</u>	
(a)	Building Applications (Appendix 2)	11
(b)	<u>Preliminary Submissions</u>	
1.	Proposed Restaurant, 3150 K Street, N.W.	11
2.	Proposed Addition to Shrader Sound, Inc. 2801 M St, NW	11
III.	UNITED STATES CONGRESS	
	<u>Request for Reports from Committees on Legis-</u> <u>lative Matters</u>	12

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
OCTOBER 16, 1962

The Commission met, pursuant to notice, in executive session at 10:15 a.m., with David E. Finley, Chairman, presiding.

Members present: David E. Finley
Felix de Weldon
Peter Hurd
Douglas W. Orr
Hideo Sasaki
Ralph Walker
William G. Perry

Staff members:
L. R. Wilson, Secretary
C. H. Atherton, Asst. Secretary
C. L. Martin, Counsel
Susan E. Bennett, Admin. Assistant
Myra Younker, Editor
and
Gilbert Halasz, Recorder

I. ADMINISTRATION

1. Date of Next Meeting

The date of the next meeting of the Commission was set for November 14th at 9:30 a.m., with an executive session on November 13th at 10:15 a.m. The date of the December meeting was tentatively set for December 18th and 19th.

2. Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting on September 18th and 19th were approved as drafted.

3. Introduction of New Staff Member

The Chairman introduced Miss Myra Younker who will occupy the position of editor-writer (GS-10) and will prepare manuscripts of reports and other publications.

II. SUBMISSIONS-REVIEWS-INTERVIEWS

1. General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service

a. Proposed Development of Squares 221 and 167, Facing East and West Sides of Lafayette Square

Preliminary Designs for:

1. Restoration of houses on Madison and Jackson Places
2. New Court of Claims Building
3. New Federal Office Building No. 7

The members of the Commission, with the exception of Mr. Perry who voluntarily absented himself, proceeded to the General Services Administration auditorium, where Mr. Bernard L. Boutin, Administrator of General Services Administration, Mr. R.T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Buildings Service, and Mr. John C. Warnecke, architect of John Carl Warnecke and Associates, presented drawings and scale models of preliminary plans for the restoration of 19th century houses facing Lafayette Square, the development of an Executive Office Building and a Court of Claims Building on Lafayette Square.

Mr. Warnecke read a prepared statement outlining the history of Lafayette Square and the principles and basic decisions upon which the revised architectural program was based. These principles were that the White House should dominate the Square; that the Old State, War and Navy Building should be retained; and that Blair Lee House on Pennsylvania Avenue should be augmented with necessary additions of the two houses formerly occupied by the Carnegie Institute on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place. It had also been decided to retain and refurbish the existing Court of Claims Building. Mr. Warnecke said that these decisions had led to the conclusion that the residential-scale of the Square as represented by the Carnegie, Decatur, Dolly Madison, and Tayloe houses should be preserved and augmented where necessary. To accomplish this it was proposed that the new Executive Office Building and Court of Claims building be constructed as far away from Jackson and Madison Place as possible and behind a street facade of small-scale residential buildings. This approach represented a complete change in the program previously established by the General Services Administration. Mr. Warnecke's remarks appear as EXHIBIT A.

Using drawings and a model Mr. Warnecke explained the various features of the proposed development of the Square.

On the west side of the Square the proposed Executive Office building shown was a 10-story, H-shaped building located on the building line along Seventeenth Street, north of the present Court of Claims building, and approximately 170 feet from the curb-line on Jackson Place. The structure would be constructed of dark-colored masonry. The fenestration would consist of simple rectangular windows with a row of two-story bay windows facing Seventeenth Street and Jackson Place. The main entrance to the building would be on Seventeenth Street, but there would be an entrance from Jackson Place through an interior garden court behind the residential buildings.

Along Jackson Place the plan proposed the retention of the two houses formerly used by the Carnegie Institute on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, and the Decatur House on the corner at the opposite end of the block near H Street. The former Brookings Institute building and the buildings of 726 and 742 Jackson Place would be removed and replaced with structures of residential scale and design.

The Court of Claims and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals building on the east side of the Square was shown as an 8-story building, set back approximately 120 feet from Madison Place. The building would be of the same design and material as the Executive Office Building. The main entrance would be from Madison Place through a new 3-story building which would replace the Belasco Theater. This structure would not exceed the height of the cornice on the adjacent Treasury Annex.

Mr. Warnecke stated that the plan contemplated improvements to the landscape of Lafayette Park, including the planting of new trees and the preservation of existing trees, fountains, pools, new brick sidewalks, and appropriate night lighting. In addition, the spaces between the residential buildings and the new office building and courthouse would be developed into gardens with trees and pools. The garden of the Blair-Lee House would also be expanded and improved.

After hearing the presentation the members asked questions of Mr. Warnecke relating to various aspects of the development plan. The members then returned to the Commission's offices where they discussed their individual opinions. Mr. Perry was not present for any part of the discussion.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr were of the opinion that the basis of the plan, i.e., that the Square should be developed as a residential square, was erroneous. Mr. Orr also strongly objected to the siting of the Court of Claims building in what he described as an awkward and unfortunate location. He was of the opinion that this was one of the major errors of the plan. The other members disagreed and were of the opinion that the residential square concept was valid and that the Commission should approve it. The transcript of the Commission's discussion is EXHIBIT B."

After the discussion a resolution was introduced that the Commission approve the plan as presented. The motion was seconded and approved, with Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr dissenting.

The Chairman was authorized to prepare a letter informing the Administrator of the General Services Administration of the Commission's action. The Chairman prepared a draft letter which was read to the members and unanimously approved. EXHIBIT C

✓ b. Gallaudet College, Speech and Hearing Building Addition - Proposed Design

The members were shown drawings of a proposed addition to the Hearing and Speech Center Building at Gallaudet College. The design of the original circular, glass and brick building was approved by the

Commission at its meeting on March 14, 1957.

The proposed addition consisted of a simple rectangular structure of brick and panel construction placed tangent to the existing circular building.

The opinion was expressed that if the intent of the proposed design was to provide an architectural contrast to the existing building, the addition appeared to contain an excessive amount of windows. In particular the necessity for windows at the corners of the building and around the structural connection with the circular building was questioned. On the other hand, a greater amount of glass could be utilized if it was intended that the addition should more or less duplicate the glass and panel construction of the existing building. The members resolved to question the architect about this aspect of the design when they met with him on the following day.

No further action was taken.

✓ c. Gallaudet College, Fine Arts Building - Proposed Design

The members examined preliminary plans for a two-story Fine Arts Building to be constructed at Gallaudet College. The building would be constructed of brick and precast concrete fascia beams, with interior space organized around a central lobby. The east and west elevations would be constructed of the precast concrete panels spaced with 3-foot vertical windows. The same module would be repeated on the north and south elevations, except that brick panels would be utilized in place of pre-cast concrete.

The comment was made that the alternate pattern of masonry and glass would create a lighting problem in the large studio on the second floor of the building. Mr. de Weldon and Mr. Hurd pointed out that since this room would be on the north side of the building it was most important that the natural light be utilized to the greatest extent possible. They were of the opinion that a high strip window in the studio was preferable to the fourteen 3-foot, floor-to-ceiling windows shown in the drawing.

The members decided to ask the architect on the following day if he had consulted with the members of the art department at the college about the design of the windows in the studio.

No action was taken pending the meeting with the architect.

✓ d. Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Denver, Colorado - Three Pieces of Architectural Sculpture - Selection of Sculptor

The Commission considered a request for its advice on the selection of a sculptor to execute five pieces of sculpture in the interior and exterior of the Federal Office Building and Courthouse in Denver, Colorado.

The sculpture will consist of three wooden bas reliefs to be placed in the lobbies flanking the entrances to the building; an eagle, to be carved in marble on the south elevation; and a brass pillar support of a canopy connecting the office and courthouse portions of the building. The names of three sculptors, Edgar Britton, Robert Russin, and William Joseph, were submitted for consideration.

The members examined photographs of samples of each sculptor's work, and concluded that all three appeared to be competent artists. It was their conclusion because of the extensive amount of work involved the architects should be authorized to select one artist to do each of the three major projects rather than to employ only one for the entire commission.

The Chairman was authorized to prepare a letter setting forth the Commission's recommendation. EXHIBIT D

✓ e. Post Office and Courthouse, Juneau, Alaska - Decorative Screen in Lobby and Pool Sculpture - Selection of Sculptor

The Commission considered a request for its advice on the selection of a sculptor to execute a decorative interior screen and outdoor pool sculpture. The names of eight sculptors, Gardon L. Anderson, Harold Blasz, James Fitzgerald, Archie Graber, James Hales, Tom Hardy, Russell Svaren, and George Tsutakawa, were submitted for consideration.

After carefully considering photographs of each sculptor's work, the members recommended that the commission be given to Tom Hardy.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a letter setting forth the Commission's recommendation. EXHIBIT E

✓ f. New Park at 23d and C Streets, N.W. - Letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration

The Chairman read a letter from the Administrator in reply to his letter of September 24, 1962 regarding the park on the northern side of Square 62 at E Street between 22d and 23d Streets, N.W., near the new State Department Building. The Commission had inspected this park at its September meeting and was distressed that a plan sent to the Commission in December, 1961 had not been followed.

In his letter the Administrator stated that the Commission had approved a revision of the plan presented in December, 1961 based upon a suggestion made by Mr. Rapuano, then the landscape-architect member of the Commission. He pointed out that the General Services Administration had financed the development of the park because the State Department had no funds for this purpose, but there were no funds available for changes in the construction. The Administrator's letter is EXHIBIT F.

The Secretary reported that the reference to approval of the plans for the park by the Commission was somewhat inaccurate inasmuch as the Commission had never formally acted to approve the revised plan based upon Mr. Rapuano's suggested changes. He explained that a representative of the General Services Administration had called during the course of the January 16, 1962 meeting and inquired about the plans and that he had replied that the revised plans were satisfactory (to Mr. Rapuano). The Secretary said that he had not intended to imply that the plans had been formally approved by the Commission.

After noting that the Administrator had said in his letter that the project was not completed, the Commission decided it would take no further action on the matter at the present time, but would re-examine the park when it was completed.

2. Bureau of the Budget

The Commission considered a request for its views on a draft memorandum dated September 18, 1962, to be submitted to the President concerning policies to guide agencies of the Federal government in actions which would affect the future development of the National Capital Region. The draft memorandum is EXHIBIT G.

The members noted that the memorandum, in effect, stated that the Administration desired that the policies outlined in the National Capital Planning Commission's Year 2000 Plan be implemented by all agencies of the federal government insofar as their actions affect development of the National Capital Metropolitan Region. They believed that it was desirable that a plan with certain stated policies should be adopted by the Federal Government, and for this reason the Commission should endorse the memorandum as drafted.

The Chairman was authorized to prepare a reply to the Bureau of the Budget stating the Commission's recommendation. EXHIBIT H

3. Department of the Interior National Park Service

Taras Shevchenko Memorial - Proposed Site (U.S. Reservation 360)

The Secretary reported that the Commission would meet with representatives of the Park Service and the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Commission to discuss a proposed site for the memorial. It was understood that a design for the memorial had been chosen by the Shevchenko Commission, but no material relating to the design was submitted.

The Commission took no action pending the meeting on the following day.

4. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Public Roads

✓ Preservation of Landmarks by National Highway Program - Chairman's Letter to Rex M. Whitton, Federal Highway Administrator, and Mr. Whitton's Reply of October 9, 1962

The Chairman reported that following the September meeting he had again written to Mr. Whitton informing him that the Commission did not believe that the employment of a conservationist on a "part time" basis would materially assist the Bureau of Public Roads in preventing the destruction or damage of historic landmarks or sites by Federal or State highways construction programs. The Chairman's letter is EXHIBIT I.

The Chairman then read a reply from Mr. Whitton in which he stated that a decision on the matter had not yet been reached, but that the Commission's recommendation that the employment be on a full time basis would receive proper consideration. Mr. Whitton's letter is EXHIBIT J.

No further action on the matter was deemed necessary.

5. Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission

✓ Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial - Status

It was reported that on October 2, 1962 the House of Representatives had rejected a joint resolution, H.J.Res. 712, 87th Congress, to authorize the construction of the Pedersen and Tilney slab design for a memorial to President Roosevelt in West Potomac Park. The House substituted a joint resolution directing that the Memorial Commission, in consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, consider whether the Pedersen and Tilney design could be modified to secure the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts, and if not to consider an alternative design, such as those already available from the design competition, or a "living memorial" such as a stadium, library, rose garden, etc. The design selected by the Memorial Commission must have the approval of the Fine Arts Commission. The members were presented with a resume of the discussion of the joint resolution.

EXHIBIT K

Subsequently, the joint resolution, as amended by the House of Representatives was approved by the Senate without discussion.

An appropriation of \$25,000 to the Memorial Commission for use in preparing a new design was not acted upon in the closing days of the 87th Congress.

The members expressed their satisfaction with the action taken by the Congress.

No action on the part of the Commission was deemed necessary.

[Note: On October 19, 1962 the President signed H.J.Res. 712 into law]

6. District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency

✓ "Reporters Building", 7th and D Streets, S.W., Southwest Urban
Renewal Area - Proposed Design

The members were shown plans for a proposed 8-story commercial office building to be located on a triangular site bounded by 7th Street, D Street, Virginia Avenue and 6th Street, S.W.

In examining the site plan the Commission noted that the building was proposed to be placed on an axis with Virginia Avenue. This would place the structure at a diagonal with the rest of the buildings in the Southwest, which are constructed parallel to the east-west streets. The opinion was expressed that this positioning of the building would call undue attention to the structure and that it would be preferable to have the structure oriented in line with D Street on axis with the General Services Administration Region Three office building which it adjoins.

The members discussed the objection to the siting of the building and decided to ask the architect the next day to explain the reasons for aligning with Virginia Avenue rather than D Street.

No action was taken.

7. Department of the Army, Heraldic Institute

✓ National Cultural Center, Official Seal - Modification to Approved
Design

Colonel Harry D. Temple, Commanding Officer of the Heraldic Institute made an unscheduled appearance at the meeting to request the advice of the members on a proposed modification in the design for the official seal which the Commission had approved at its meeting on September 18, 1962. A drawing was presented, which showed the lute, or mandolin, in a three-quarter position rather than in profile, as it was shown in the approved design.

The members agreed that the modification improved the appearance and approved the modification as shown in the drawing presented.

The Chairman was authorized to sent a letter to the Heraldic Institute setting forth the Commission's approval. EXHIBIT L

8. District of Columbia Government

a. Department of Buildings and Grounds

✓ (1) Palisades Park Branch Library, 49th and V Streets,
N.W. - Revised Design

Revised drawings of the branch library were examined. A previous design had been reviewed by the architect and landscape architect members of the Commission at a special meeting in New York City on July 31, 1962. At that time the members had suggested that the design for the building, might, with additional study, be developed to a point where it would be acceptable to the Commission for the residential area in which it is to stand. The use of brick throughout and an even roof line was suggested.

The members noted that the architect had complied with the Commission's suggestion that the off-set roof line be eliminated, and agreed that this was an improvement to the appearance of the structure. However, aside from this change it did not appear that any particular effort had been made to improve other features of the building. It was also noted that the drawings submitted appeared to be the working drawings.

The Comments of the members were that although the building was undistinguished architecturally, the design had been improved and it could be approved.

In view of the Commission's reaction to the designs for the police precinct stations discussed below, it was decided to withhold approval of the building until the following day.

✓ (2) Police Precinct No. 3, 23d and L Streets, N.W. -
Revised Design

✓ (3) Police Precinct No. 13, V Street between 16th and
17th Streets, N. W. - Revised Design

The Commission examined a revised design for the two police stations. The same design with minor changes was proposed for both structures. The revisions were also based upon the members' recommendations made at the special meeting in New York City on July 31, 1962. At that time the members suggested a more regular window-wall treatment, that the front fascia should be carried through on one plane, and that the limestone bands be eliminated. The members had also commented that the proposed design showed a build-up of individual parts lacking unity and relationship, and showing the effects of a poor plan. It was suggested that the plan be restudied to achieve better relationship between it and the fascia.

After examining the revised plans the members agreed that only superficial changes to the design had been made and that their objections voiced at the meeting in July had not been corrected. They were of the opinion that the Commission should not approve the proposed design and

should publically state the nature of their objections on the following day. It was decided to invite a representative of the Department of Buildings and Grounds to attend the meeting.

No action was taken.

b. Department of Licenses and Inspections

(1) Shipstead-Luce Act

(a) Building Applications (Appendix 1)

The Commission confirmed favorable actions taken on Shipstead-Luce building applications forwarded for review by the Department of Licenses and Inspections, as listed in Appendix 1, dated 16 October 1962, of the Order of Business.

(b) Howard Johnson Motor Hotel, 26th Street, I Street and Virginia Avenue, N.W. - Proposed Signs

The Assistant Secretary reported to the members that on September 25, 1962, the Chairman had written to the District of Columbia Assistant Superintendent of Licenses and Permits that although the building was not technically within the Shipstead-Luce area it seemed reasonable that the District Government would informally request the Commission to review any application for a permit to erect a sign on the motor hotel which occupies a significant location near the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island. This letter is EXHIBIT M.

On October 9, 1962 the staff learned from the Department of Licenses and Inspections that the applicants had applied to the Board of Commissioners for a variance from the sign regulations to permit erection of three signs totalling over 600 square feet. The current regulations in effect permit a maximum of 40 square feet for a hotel in a residentially zoned area. The staff was informed that the Department of Licenses and Inspections intended to oppose the application for variance and requested the staff to write to the District Commissioners the recommendation of the Commission.

In the absence of the Chairman a letter was prepared and approved by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Orr, by phone. A copy of this letter is EXHIBIT N. The Commission confirmed the action taken by the Vice-Chairman.

[Note: Subsequently, on October 19, 1962, the Board of Commissioners refused to grant the requested variance from the sign regulations.]

(2) Old Georgetown Act, Public Law 808, 81st Congress

✓ (a) Building Applications (Appendix 2)

The Assistant Secretary reported the actions taken, after the recommendations of the Old Georgetown Board of Architects, on the applications forwarded for review by the District of Columbia Department of Licenses and Inspections. This report was dated 16 October 1962 and comprised Appendix 2 of the Order of Business. After carefully examining the individual cases the Commission confirmed the action in each case.

(b) Preliminary Submissions

✓ 1.- Proposed Restaurant, 3150 K Street, N.W.

The members examined a perspective rendering and floor plans of a proposed renovation of an obsolete power plant located on the Georgetown waterfront.

The members expressed the opinion that the design shown in the perspective rendering was not appropriate for such a prominent location, but that the floor plans suggested a method of renovating the building in a manner which would preserve the architectural character of the building. They suggested that the architect be asked to prepare elevations of the building reflecting a design as shown on the floor plan.

The Chairman was authorized to prepare a letter setting forth the Commission's recommendations. EXHIBIT O

✓ 2. Proposed Addition to Shrader Sound, Inc.,
2801 M Street, N.W.

The members were asked to consider a problem relating to the design of a two-story addition to the rear of Shrader Sound, Inc. building which will provide storage space on the second level and parking for three cars and unloading space on the 28th Street level. The Assistant Secretary explained that the architect proposed that the parking facility contain two large openings, but the Old Georgetown Board of Architects recommended that three arched openings of a smaller scale would be more in keeping with the architecture of the building.

After carefully considering photographs of the building, the plans submitted by the architect, and a rough sketch showing the three arched openings suggested by the Old Georgetown Panel, the Commission concurred with the Board's recommendation.

The Chairman was authorized to prepare a letter setting forth the Commission's views. EXHIBIT P

III. UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Request for Reports from Committees on Legislative Matters

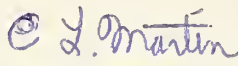
The Commission discussed in general terms certain proposed legislation as listed in EXHIBIT Q

The members approved drafting a favorable report on S.J.Res. 232, a joint resolution to establish a joint committee for awarding a Medal of Merit to United States citizens who have made significant contributions to the humanities and the arts.

It was agreed that the Commission should report unfavorably on H.J.Res. 878, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a plan for the removal of temporary buildings from the Mall and replacing them with seasonal flowers, on the grounds that plans for the removal of temporary buildings have already been prepared by various agencies, and the Mall is not intended to be a garden.

Thereafter, at 4:30 p.m. the meeting was recessed until 9:30 a.m. the following morning.

Respectfully submitted,


C. L. Martin
Counsel

FOREWORD

Lafayette Square is unique in Washington and this distinction must be preserved. At night the buildings of Government and the halls of Congress are empty but the Square by dark as well as by light frames the dwelling place of our Presidents. Life and movement do not cease.

Historically the "Presidential Park" has been a place of residences, a quiet green of lawns, trees, and houses. Here have lived such distinguished Americans as Henry Adams, General Sickles, Daniel Webster, Commodore Decatur, Henry Clay, Dolly Madison, John Hay and many others. Today, as a reminder of the past, Blair and Lee Houses continue this tradition of official and residential life about the focal point of the White House.

By day the Square should be a pleasing and tranquil setting of the Executive Mansion, a break between the monumental buildings of Government and the newer buildings of commerce beyond. By night its character should balance the view of the lighted White House, that living symbol of our continuing history.

The visual character of Lafayette Square is not only the particular concern of the President who dwells in the White House but a matter of lasting interest to the Members of Congress, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission, the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the American people of today and tomorrow.

The residential concept of the Square was that of both Pierre L'Enfant and Ellicott in their plans for Washington, D. C. Benjamin Latrobe, a famous architect of his time, designed the first two distinguished structures in Lafayette Square in the Federalist or Regency style -- St. John's Church in 1815 and the Decatur House in 1819. Others soon followed and for over a century Lafayette Square was a center in Washington's social and diplomatic life.

At the turn of the century, grand plans were made by architect Cass Gilbert which would have turned the "President's Park" into a monumental government square housing important departments of the Executive Branch. Fortunately, with the exception of the Treasury Annex, these plans were never carried out.

During the 1920s and the 1930s the Square began to lose its residential, small-scale quality with the construction of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Hay-Adams Hotel, Veterans Administration Building and other multi-story structures on Jackson Place such as the Brookings Institute, 726 Jackson Place and 742 Jackson Place.

The preservation of Lafayette Square actually had its first beginning with the personal interest of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and his intervention in buying and preserving the Decatur and Blair Houses for the United States Government.

In June of 1942, President Roosevelt sent a memorandum to the Secretary of State:

"The more I think about the problem of the Blair House and the Decatur House, the more I am convinced that they should not ever be allowed to be torn down. I hope you will keep this in mind and try to work out some method.

"There are so few houses left that are at once distinguished and possess historic and cultural values that I hope that such a fate can be averted."

Later in 1942, in further correspondence with the State Department, President Roosevelt expressed a concern about the entire Lafayette Square area and in particular the large executive office building that was then being proposed on Jackson Place.

"Without changing the fact that this office building will be used for office purposes, the whole Jackson Square, 17th Street, and H Street compositions become a part of the White House square and deserve an architectural treatment which will be sound for a hundred years to come."

Plans were developed and approved by Congress in 1958 to construct a new Executive Office Building Annex on Jackson Place and a new Court of Claims and Court of Customs & Patent Appeals on Madison Place, and the process of design started.

Great interest has been expressed by President and Mrs. Kennedy in the historical context of this project and they have approved a concept envisaging that the Square be developed as a functional, as well as an esthetically pleasing area in accordance with its historical residential character; and that all new structures to be erected should possess a harmonious relationship to the White House and other important historic buildings in the Square that should be preserved.

APPROACH TO THE DESIGN OF LAFAYETTE SQUARE

In order to give a constructive approach to the design of the buildings fronting on Madison Place and Jackson Place, many studies have been made and they have demonstrated certain lessons. Essentially, they have shown clearly the difficulty of compromising the basic design principles of a town or civic square.

All earlier studies in which the Executive Office Building (F.O.B.7) fronted directly on Lafayette Square indicated that its size and mass was out of scale with the White House, the most important building on Lafayette Square. Compared with the size of the Square, the White House is actually a very small structure. Therefore, any structure larger in scale which might be constructed on either Jackson Place or Madison Place would destroy the principle that the White House be the dominant structure on the Square. In addition to the White House, other important historic buildings such as the Decatur House and the Carnegie House, which all agree should be retained, would be left isolated and out of context.

Unfortunately, the Treasury Annex, which is not an outstanding piece of architecture, does not fit into this category because it is over-sized for its site and again out of scale with the historic buildings on Madison Place. Eventually, it is hoped that this structure will be replaced with another of suitable character and scale which would be compatible with Lafayette Square and its neighbor across Pennsylvania Avenue, the well-designed Treasury Building. This is one of the key structures in the transition of the small-scale character of Lafayette Square and the White House to the large-scale monumental government buildings along the Mall.

Fortunately, Lafayette Square is a large area with dense foliage and the existing buildings on the North side, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Hay-Adams Hotel, and the portion of the Veterans Administration Building facing the Square, although large, do not destroy the overall quality of the Square. In some respects they make a good transition to the largeness of the commercial areas to the North.

The basic plan of a square is to have a continuous facade with no large openings of air separating

structures. Ideally the only openings on a square should be the entrances or street openings which lead into it.

A square may be defined as an open park or plaza (not necessarily square in form) surrounded by structures. Basically, there are two major types of squares:

Those made up of large-scale structures presenting a continuous facade expressing might and monumentality. Outstanding squares of this nature are San Marco in Venice, St. Peter's in Rome, and the Place Vendome in Paris.

Those composed of small-scale structures with a continuous or unbroken face that forms a pleasing composition because of the diverse character and subtlety of color of its individual buildings. Squares of this type include Belgrave Square and Bedford Square in London, St. Ignacio Square in Rome and the Lange Voorhout in The Hague.

The small-scale residential square and large-scale monumental square should not be combined. There is no satisfactory compromise in designing a great square. Design studies have borne out this fact. Therefore, the decision had to be made as to whether Lafayette Square was to be a small-scale residential square or large-scale monumental square.

To resolve the question of which type of square Lafayette Square should be, certain basic principles have been laid down and certain key decisions have been made which clearly pointed the direction to a small-scale residential type square.

The White House, as center of interest to Lafayette Square, should be the dominant building on the Square. This is particularly important to the development of the buildings on Jackson Place and Madison Place, the two sides of the Square which lead to and point to the White House.

The decision of this administration to retain the Old State, War, Navy Building is an important one. The inside of this structure can be rehabilitated into excellent office space. This splendidly constructed building

represents an important era of our history and has already become an important part of our Nation's architectural heritage.

Another important decision was to augment Blair-Lee House with the necessary additions of the two houses formerly occupied by the Carnegie Institute as the official residence for visiting dignitaries.

These recent and important decisions give the key to the historic and small-scale direction of design that the Square should take. The objective, then, is to create a graceful and dignified setting for the White House.

The White House, the home of the President, should look out upon a restful, beautiful, residential scene, not monumental structures. Therefore, it is essential to restore the good houses on Jackson Place and to restore the old Court of Claims on Pennsylvania Avenue as a harmonious neighbor of Old State. The former Brookings Institute, and the buildings of 726 and 742 Jackson Place, will be removed and replaced with structures of proper scale and historic context. With the White House, Jackson Place and Lafayette Square established in their appropriate context, the bigness and the large-scale commercial character of of the downtown area is refreshingly broken. This small-scale residential character of the Square and the entire group make an excellent transition between the business district and the fast-growing complexes of large government buildings along the Mall between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.

It is planned that once the facade of Jackson and Madison Places are re-established in residential scale, a beautifully landscaped court be established directly behind these structures and that the rear of these residential structures be reconstructed and redesigned so that their appearance from the court will be equally as pleasing as those fronting on Lafayette Square.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

FOB #7

The problem of the design of the Executive Office Building is again a special one. The block bounded by Jackson Place, Pennsylvania Avenue, 17th Street and H Street is unique. Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place present essentially a four-story facade of traditional small-scale, residential-type structures facing out to either the White House grounds or to Lafayette Square. Yet on the opposite side of the block, 17th Street and H Street face out mostly to large 10-12 story, 100% lot coverage, private office buildings which are an integral part of the business district of downtown Washington, D. C. This block then should be designed both as a traditional block and as a transition from the large-scale mass of 17th Street and H Street buildings into the small scale of Jackson Place, Lafayette Square and the White House. The large Executive Office Building, is to be located on the central, west portion of the block facing out onto 17th Street. The space requirements of the Executive Branch show that this large amount of additional office space should be located in close proximity to the President with his office in the West Wing of the White House. This location then is quite ideal.

In order to achieve a transition between the new office building and the Jackson Place residential buildings, an interior garden court will be designed in the center of this block. Trees that would grow seventy-five feet in height would form a natural foil between the two types and scales of structures. Portions of the garden court could be used by the occupants of FOB #7 and the old residential buildings retained on Jackson Place.

Because of the size of this new office building, special attention has been given to its exterior appearance so that it remains a quiet and dignified structure. The building will be constructed of masonry, somewhat dark in color so the structure will appear to recede, in lieu of the light colored materials which tend to stand out.

COURT OF CLAIMS

AND

COURT OF CUSTOMS & PATENT APPEALS

APPROACH

The problem of designing the Court of Claims and Court of Customs & Patent Appeals Building on Madison Place is similar to that described for Jackson Place and the Executive Office Building. The four structures from the Dolly Madison House to the Tayloe House present an overall small-scale, pleasing composition. By removing the stucco from the Dolly Madison House down to the original brick, the finish of this building can be restored so that it will be equal in quality to the Decatur House. The top floor of the old Cosmos Club should be removed to bring it down to scale. The old Belasco Theater is a poor architectural example of its time and is functionally obsolete and should be demolished. Within the space from the Tayloe House to the Treasury Annex will be the small-scale entrance and the front facade of the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs & Patent Appeals Building.

The portion of the Courts Building immediately adjacent to Madison Place is approximately three stories in height and does not exceed the height of the cornice of the Treasury Annex. In the interior of this block, the Courts Building will rise eight stories, thus providing a backdrop or screen to hide the unsightly rear elevations of the buildings located on 15th Street.

Within the space between the old structures of Madison Place and the new Courts Building will be created an intimate garden court.

The Courts Building and the Executive Office Building have been designed with similar architectural character, reflecting the similarity of the design problem and providing a unity in these new structures flanking Lafayette Square.

LANDSCAPING AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

APPROACH

The quality of the street scene around Lafayette Square should be quiet and residential - emphasizing a human scale as opposed to the monumental. Landscape features will be very important in achieving these qualities. Street trees should be replanted where they are now missing. Distinguished street lights should ring the Square. Sidewalks along Jackson Place and Madison Place are badly eroded and should be replaced with brick and stone paving, rather than concrete, to improve the residential character of the area. The small front yards would be enclosed by iron railings and ballards, and planted as they were historically.

Within the Jackson Place block West of Lafayette Square, an interior courtyard occupying a space of about 100 to 200 feet will be developed. This area can become a quiet and beautiful garden planted to tall shade trees, low flowering trees, and lawn surrounded by brick or stone walks and cooled in the summer by the splash of fountains. Each of the rear elevations of the houses on Jackson Place will look out on this quiet, restful garden and the new Executive Office Building will flank it to the West.

Opening off the main courtyard will be two special gardens - walled for security and privacy, yet accessible when desirable for garden parties and other functions. The small private garden of the Blair-Lee House will be improved and enhanced as will the existing court at the back of the Decatur House whose trees will be saved.

The qualities of Lafayette Square will be analyzed and suggestions for improvements will be made especially as they are affected by the improvements flanking it. Consideration will be given to the principal views of the Square from the White House and 16th Street. Study will be given new plantings, the preservation of existing trees, fountains and pools, and the appropriate night lighting of the Square.

A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N

(The hearing resumed, pursuant to the luncheon recess.)

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Shall we consider Lafayette Square?

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAFAYETTE SQUARE

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Shall we consider Lafayette Square and make our recommendations about that?

MR. HURD: I think, obviously as the non-architect member of the Commission, I certainly was enormously impressed at their direction. This was required of them in the new directive from the White House?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Entirely new program.

MR. HURD: I think we might offer a resolution in which we commend them for their approach in this new presentation in which they feature the domestic status of the existing architecture and try to keep it in one piece and at the same time as successfully as possible procluding the next building that is within the compound.

Does that meet with ---

MR. ORR: I must dissent, Mr. Chairman.

EXHIBIT B

you, Mr. Chairman, if I may say so, because you are in favor,

(The hearing was opened by the Chairman, Honorable Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.)

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OF IRMAN FINLEY: Shall we consider Lafayette

2957

PROPOSED REVENUE BOARD OF INDIAN STATE BOARD

U.S. AIR FORCE: We consider this

we have our recommendations about that?

MR. HUNT: I think, obviously as the non-pro-

the new directive from the White House?

CONFIDENTIAL

P. JORD: I think we might offer a resolution

building that is within the compound.

--- 1964 Jan 1 1964

DATE: 11/11/1964

MR. WALKER: I dissent, too. Strongly!

MR. DeWELDON: I consent.

MR. SASAKI: I agree with Mr. Hurd.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I must say I agree, too. I think it is the preservation. The project is preservation, one, to keep the domestic character of Lafayette Square as a setting for the White House.

MR. WALKER: Had our early republican people in this confine here had more money they would have stone houses. The fact that they built brick houses was merely because brick was available and stone was darned expensive, even though they were quite well off.

To keep on using bad architecture and trying to preserve it because there is practically nothing except Decatur House on that side of the square that is worth preserving -- the rest is junk, architecturally -- it is junk. I just said to Bill Finley in the toilet out there, I said, "I hope Jacquelyn wakes up to the fact that she lives in the twentieth century." I mean that very seriously.

I think to go back and try to preserve something that is vulgarly bad, most of it on that side of the square, just because of the fact that it is old, is one of the most distressing parts of this whole thing, including you, Mr. Chairman, if I may say so, because you are in favor,

MR. WALKER: I agree, too. Absolutely.

MR. DOWLING: I agree.

MR. LAMAR: I agree with Mr. Ward.

MR. WALKER: I must say I agree, too. I

think it is the preservation. The project is preservation
one, to keep the domestic character of Lafayette Square
existing for the white house.

MR. WALKER: I'd say early republican people
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The fact that they built brick houses was merely because
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though they were quite well off.

To keep on being and maintaining and trying to
preserve it because there is practically nothing except
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keeping -- the rest is junk, architecturally -- is as far
I want to tell him in the future out there, I
'I hope legislation works up to the fact that the lives in
character country." I mean that very seriously.

I think to go back and try to preserve something
that is really old, most of it on that side of the
square, just because of the fact that it is old, is one
of the most interesting parts of the whole thing, including

have been in favor of this from the very beginning.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I have been in favor ---

MR. WALKER: I think it is distressing.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I have been chairman of the National Trust for ---

MR. WALKER: Not the beautiful; you are trying to preserve not the beautiful. These are not beautiful. I would go along to preserve the beautiful. I fought like hell to preserve the Octagon House which I think is very handsome, when I was president of the Institute, because of the fact it is fundamentally a beautiful house.

MR. ORR: True.

MR. WALKER: The possibilities of doing it. But that line of houses from the Carnegie on are bad Victorian houses, and to preserve that kind of ugliness to me is just -- I don't understand why people want to do it, and why this square which is bigger than most of the squares in Europe cannot be thought of, because some trees disappeared from the thing, and the thing has become rather irregular from the standpoint of landscaping, shouldn't be thought of as a monumental square, I don't agree with Cass Gilbert's idea, but I do think, because I thought it was grandiose, but I do think the extension of the green into the buildings around that sort of thing is a very frightful thing.

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I have been in favor ---

MR. WALKER: I think it is distressing.

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MR. ORR: True.

MR. WALKER: The possibilities of doing it, and

that line of houses from the Carnegie on one end Victorian

houses, and to preserve that kind of ugliness to me is just

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noncommittal square, I don't agree with Cass Gilbert's idea,

but I do think, because I thought it was grandiose, and I

think the extension of the green into the building would

One of the most delightful parts of this square is the Church there and the green in front of it, the green extending up 16th Street, this sort of thing that I think is, to me, so bad from the standpoint of architectural design, belonging in our century, trying to put these buildings and back yards, which they are -- I think it just deplorable.

I think the saving of that old museum, the Court of Claims, I looked at it again when I went up to the Mayflower a while ago -- I don't see why anybody wants to save that thing. It is just a deplorable piece of degenerating architecture which will cost more to restore and put back into shape, and what are you going to use it for when you get through with it?

I think this whole concept -- we live in an age of bigness. We don't live in an age of tiny little things put together-- this is one opportunity we had of making that one of the most important squares in the whole world and it should be that.

What we have done is frivolously piddled it away in the restoration of unimportant buildings.

I want to say that as strongly as I can say it.

That is my dissent.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I would like to say my statement I am not an antiquarian in the sense that I think we should -

One of the most beautiful parts of this square is
the Church there and the green in front of it, the green
extending up 15th Street, this sort of thing that I think is
to me, so the very standpoint of architectural design,
belonging in our century, trying to put these buildings and
back yards, which they are -- I think it just desirable,
I think the saving of that old museum, the house
of Clarno, I looked at it again when I went up to the way-
lower a while ago -- I don't see why anybody wants to have
that thing. It is just a horrible piece of degenerating
architecture which will cost more to restore and put back
into shape, and what are you going to use it for when you get
through with it?

I think this whole concept -- we live in an age of
simplicity. We don't live in an age of tiny little things and
together -- this is the opportunity we had of making that on
of the most important squares in the whole world and it
should be that.

What we have done is to have made it away
in the restoration of architectural buildings.

I want to say that as strongly as I can say it.
That is my opinion.

THIRTEEN QUESTIONS: I would like to ask you a question.

MR. WALKER: You live in the eighteenth century, too.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: --- preserving it because it is old. The National Trust has a criterion that if it has architectural merit for historic worth it should be preserved and there is no question that Lafayette Square has great historic worth.

Things happened in those houses around there -- history, persons who lived in them -- and that is worth a great deal to Washington because there is not very much else that has been preserved here.

I think it is second to the White House. It is real important to keep it in domestic scale and I am very much in favor of this.

I am delighted with the new approach.

Can you make a motion?

MR. HURD: I am seeking ---

MR. ORR: I would like to make a statement, too.

I support most of what Mr. Walker says. I think the dignity of the United States Court being put in the back yard is beyond belief. It is certainly taking away from the dignity of the Court. You say that is the front entrance of the street if you like, the building for the courthouse is in a back yard.

MR. WALKER: You live in the nineteenth century,

too.

CHAIRMAN RILEY: --- preserving it because it is

old. The National Trust has a criterion that it has

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and there is no question that Lafayette Square has great

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Things happened in those houses around there --

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I am delighted with the new approach.

Can you make a motion?

MR. HURD: I am seeking ---

MR. CHURCH: I would like to move a resolution, too.

I support most of what Mr. Walker says. I think

the dignity of the United States Court hangs out in the

yard is beyond belief. It is certainly taking away from the

dignity of the Court. You say that is the front entrance of

the street if you like, the building for the courthouse is

in a back yard.

Beyond this, they claim that it covers up the backs of those other buildings. Quite so for the moment, but don't forget Mr. Cafritz is getting a zoning change down the street to go up here and the people who came in the building right behind the Riggs National Bank -- I have forgotten the name of it now -- want also to get a zoning permit to go higher.

Now that Mr. Cafritz is getting his, they will get theirs. There will be this thing popping up above this new courthouse in no time flat.

I have no objection to keeping the scale small. I agree with Ralph. I think all these little bits of houses setting along the street is going to make the United States look perfectly ridiculous architecturally speaking in the eyes of the world.

I think that to preserve the old Corcoran Art Gallery or the Dolly Madison House is pure folly.

That is all I have to say, sir.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Now, Mr. Sasaki, would you like to make a statement?

MR. SASAKI: I am appreciative of the statements which were made and were strongly made and they express a particular point of view.

However, I think that we have to realize that we do things or preserve things for many reasons and not only

beyond that, they claim that it covers up the fact
of those other buildings. And as for the amount, well, don't
forget Mr. O'Brien is getting a considerable sum and since
he is here and the people who came to the building right
behind the High National Bank -- I have forgotten the name
of it now -- and also to get a zoning permit to go right.
Now that Mr. O'Brien is getting this, they will be
there. There will be some thing popping up and some other new
courtrooms in no time flat.

I have no objection to keeping the scale small.
I agree with that. I think all these little bits of houses
acting along one street in going to make the United States
look fantastic. It is not really a realistic picture of the
area of the world.

I think that to preserve the old houses and the old
or the Daily Madison House is pure folly.
That is all I have to say, sir.

CH. LAMAR: Now, Mr. O'Brien, would you like
to make a statement?

MR. O'BRIEN: I am representative of the statement
which were made and were strongly made and they expressed
myself in point of view.

However, I think that we have to realize that we

architecturally alone.

There are certain historic heritages. Even I would go along with the sentimental value because I think too much of our cities as we built them have been rather opportunistic at the moment.

I would say that because of the particular situation there, and some of the historical buildings, out of respect for those particular historic buildings that are worth saving, I would recreate the other scale so as not to destroy those.

I think both Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr, being architects, realize there are many good architectural gems that were destroyed in the name of progress.

I think that we should go slowly on these things.

If we made a mistake in the preservation, I would rather have an error this way than the other.

MR. WALKER: I would like to make one more point:

I think Decatur House has lost aesthetic value. Decatur House has lost aesthetic value.

In other words, it is the only precious thing on that whole square. I was perfectly willing to go along with the Carnegie House at the end of the block, the Decatur House with something in between, because then it lent a great deal of distinction to the one really valuable old building in

historically alone.

There are certain historic buildings, even I would go along with the sentimental value because I think too much of our cities as we build them have been rather completely historic at the moment.

I would say that because of the particular situation there, and some of the historic buildings, out of respect for those buildings historic buildings that are worth saving, I would preserve the other side as far as not to destroy those.

I think both Mr. Walter and Mr. Gray, being the architects, realize there are many good architectural buildings that were destroyed in the name of progress.

I think that we should be able to make changes. If we can make a mistake in the preservation, I would rather have an error this way than the other.

MR. WALTER: I would like to make one more point: I think Boston House has lost historic value. Because House has lost historic value.

In other words, it is the only building that is that which appears. I was personally willing to go along with the Chicago House at the end of the block, the Boston House with something in between, because then it has a great deal

that whole facade.

With the thing that was done by Perry's group up there in Boston, sitting back of the building, opening up of it with the square a little bit further back into the building complex, helped to create in the Decatur House the fact that it was precious.

MR. ORR: More important.

MR. WALKER: More important.

Now we have got a whole series of junk, just junk, being put back. The Decatur House no longer has that quality of distinction that it would have under this other scheme. It is just one of a whole lot of buildings. It is the best of them, but the rest of it is, and to modernize -- there are very few people who can do this colonial work with tenderness and character any more.

To try to do this this thing on that side of the square I think is just demeaning the quality of the two best houses.

In fact, the Carnegie one, the Victorian one, is the best of that group and the Decatur House -- you could have used those as accents on the end of this other kind of complex was a brilliant piece of design.

This is just a farce. This is baloney in the strongest way.

• should have a lot

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CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Ralph, those houses, brick houses are early 19th to mid-19th century. They were considered beautiful by the people who built them. I don't think it is up to us to sweep away everything we don't like.

MR. WALKER: Did you ever realize that a city is alive only when it grows over and over and over again? I spent a whole year studying a series of seven books on the design of Paris through the ages from the time of the beginning of the ancient Roman camp up through modern times, when you just felt that when you swept out medieval Paris you were sweeping out some of the most beautiful things in the world.

If you hadn't had it, you wouldn't have the Place Vendome, the Garden of the Tuilleries, Versailles, and you wouldn't have a lot of other things that were put in its place.

Every generation must evaluate the art of the past and maintain that.

We are far enough removed from the Civil War and Victorianism to know what is good and there are good things, but you don't maintain the bad just to say, well, isn't it nice we have some old things, because your city doesn't grow that way.

As a city planner I object to the whole idea, that

Every generation must evaluate the role of the

you can't cut down a tree if the tree is in your way to a better solution.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The point I am trying to make is that I don't consider that I am infallible in judgment.

The National Gallery has a number of masterpieces by painters I don't particularly care about personally, but they should be there because they have been recognized as masters.

MR. WALKER: As a place of study.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I personally don't like those painters but others have for centuries. Therefore, they belong in the Gallery. It is not up to me to say who should go in and who should not go in the Gallery.

I think it is wrong to tear down everything that has been done before because we don't like it.

MR. ORR: That is not what we are saying. It is just bad architectural design. I am not criticizing the architects. They were given a problem. I think their solution as far as the arrangement of the interior of the building for the courts, they have done really an excellent job in solving an almost impossible problem.

MR. WALKER: If it were on the street, it would be marvelous.

MR. ORR: That is right, but there it is in the back yard.

you didn't get down a street at the time it was done was to
better solution.

CHAIRMAN: I am not sure I am not in the same
that I don't consider that I am in the same in the same.

The second thing is a number of mistakes
mistake I don't particularly care about personally, but

should be there because they have been recognized as such
Mr. Walker: Is a piece of study.

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the courts, they have done really an excellent job in so
to almost impossible problem.

MR. WALKER: It is not on the street, it would
visions.
MR. WALKER: That is right, but there is in the

I feel the same way about the replacements you are talking about on the west side of the square. They are not going to be old, not really good, new, they are going to be nothing.

And I agree with Ralph one hundred per cent. It detracts from the importance of Decatur House, certainly.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Doug, you must remember we urged the courts go up here in Capitol Hill. That we were over-ruled about.

MR. HURD: We have nothing to do with the assignment of that location, do we, Douglas?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It was done over our heads.

MR. ORR: It has gone from bad to worse, now.

MR. HURD: The Court was put there, was it not?

MR. WALKER: It is our prerogative to say we don't like it there. Definitely we don't like it in the back yard of other buildings.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Felix hasn't had a say yet.

MR. DeWELDON: We didn't write the program, I want to say, as the Commission of Fine Arts.

MR. ORR: We criticized the program.

MR. DeWELDON: These buildings were standing there during the early days of our Republic.

MR. ORR: Which?

I feel the same way about the reservation, you are talking about on the west side of the square. They are not going to be off, not really good, new, they are going to be nothing.

And I agree with what one gentleman has said. It detracts from the importance of Deering House, certainly. CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Now, you must remember we urged the courts go up here in Judicial Hill. That we were over-ruled about.

MR. HORN: We have nothing to do with the easternment of that location, do we, Douglas?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: It was done over our heads.

MR. ORR: It has gone from bed to water, now.

MR. HORN: The Court was put there, was it not?

MR. WALSH: It is our prerogative to say we don't like it there. Definitely we don't like it in the back yard of other buildings.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Felix hasn't had a say yet.

MR. DOWNBON: We didn't write the program, I want to say, as the Commission Time Act.

MR. ORR: We criticized the program.

MR. DOWNBON: These buildings were standing there during the early days of our Republic.

MR. DeWELDON: These buildings. They might not be the best architecture but they are historic. I think we should preserve them even if they are bad, should preserve a certain feeling of that period.

MR. ORR: Most of those buildings were built in 1920.

MR. DeWELDON: 1920.

MR. WALKER: I was looking up there at the fact that there was once a mall that was covered by the railroad and was covered by the jungle of trees and the McMillan Plan came along and took out the railroad; it took out this jungle of trees. It made new turn toward not only the past but toward the future. It was not the old market down there, which was a handsome building. It was torn down. There were a lot of things that were torn down which were quite handsome at the time.

But no one thought about the fact that they were tearing down something. They were thinking about the major good and the major good on Lafayette Square is being, I said, frittled away because of the fact that everybody feels that it ought to be a domestic square.

Will the people be living in there? Not according to this plan. They will have a commission like the Commission of Fine Arts, that sort of thing. They will be no longer domestic to have the Commission of Fine Arts in one

MR. DEAN: These buildings. They didn't get

the best architecture and they are historic. I think we
should preserve them even if they are old, would preserve
a certain feeling of that period.

MR. DEAN: Most of these buildings were built in

1850.

MR. DEAN: 1850.

MR. DEAN: I was looking up there at the last
time there was some talk about the removal of the railroad
and was covered by the growth of trees and the hemlock
came along and took out the railroad; it took out the
of trees. It was not that low and not only the road but
the future. It was not the old market down there, which
a handsome building. It was torn down. There were a lot
things that were torn down which were quite handsome at
time.

But we are thought about and I think that
something down something. They were thinking about the major
good and the minor good or interest and the result, I said
tricked away because of the fact that everybody feels that
it ought to be a historic area.

Will the people be living in them? Yes, certainly
to take them. They will have a sensation like the Commis-
sion of Fine Arts, that sort of thing. They will be no

of those buildings which may be not a restoration but what did you say, a bad job.

MR. ORR: A replacement.

MR. WALKER: I would be shocked. I much prefer to be in the Interior Building here because at least it is a little more a part of our time, and so on and so forth, but this thing is really frivolous.

Actually, we would never had this plan if anybody had thought about the fact that the other little houses, all the little things that are down on this thing -- you have to think big.

One of the things happening on Lafayette Square is that you are thinking in a picayune way.

That starts, frankly, from the White House. I think the White House is making a terrible mistake on it. I don't mind being quoted on that, either, because I think it is a terrible mistake.

We live in our own time.

That library downstairs might well have been a modern library. Why shouldn't the Kennedys leave something of their time in the White House? That room didn't exist originally. It existed as a kitchen, I think.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Don't you think it is a good idea to preserve the facade on the Rue de Rivoli even though

of those buildings which may be not a restoration but what

did you say, a new job.

MR. GERR: A replacement.

MR. WALKER: I would be shocked. I would prefer to

be in the interior building here because at least it is a

little more a part of our time, and so on and so forth, but

this thing is really frivolous.

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had thought about the fact that the other little houses, all

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We live in our own time.

That library downstairs might well have been a

modern library. Why shouldn't the Kennedys have something

of their time in the White House? That room didn't exist

originally. It existed as a library, I think.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Don't you think it is a good

not used as residences?

MR. WALKER: That is majestic but it is majestic because -- you realize when it was torn down?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I remember.

MR. WALKER: You mean to say they were wrong in tearing it down? Were they wrong in tearing it down?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The present buildings are not used as they were originally. You have those little shops and things along there.

MR. WALKER: Hotels in back of them?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I see no objection. In fact, I think it is an excellent idea to find contemporary use for an old building.

MR. WALKER: The Palais Royale has within it three or four small ministries with magnificent rooms and because of the fact that they have an enormous storehouse of Louis XV and Louis XVI tapestries, and so forth, every minister going in there has the right to go into the warehouse and pull out -- I have seen some of the most beautiful furniture and furnishings in the Palais Royale but the Palais Royale is a masterpiece of architecture and should be preserved. But these things are not masterpieces. That is the masterpiece that you would preserve. I wouldn't preserve the stuff that you find in a junk yard.

not case is necessary?

MR. WATKINS: That is majestic but it is majestic.

because -- you realize when it was torn down?

MR. WATKINS: I remember.

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tearing it down? Were they wrong in tearing it down?

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MR. WATKINS: Hotels in back of them?

MR. WATKINS: I see no objection. In fact,

think it is an excellent idea to find contemporary use for

an old building.

MR. WATKINS: Too late. Hotels are within the zone

or four small buildings with magnificent rooms and because

of the fact that they have no numerous storehouses on the

IV and Louis XVI quarters, and so forth, every minister

going in there and the right to go into the museum, the

hall and -- I have seen some of the most beautiful furniture

and furnishings in the Palais Royal but the Palais Royal

a masterpiece of architecture and should be preserved. And

these things are not masterpieces. That is the masterpiece

that you would preserve. I wouldn't preserve the stuff that

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think it is the atmosphere of the whole square as a setting for the White House, that I would vote to approve this approach.

MR. HURD: I would like to ask -- it is not intended to be relevant -- what Doug and Ralph think of Williamsburg, for instance.

MR. ORR: It is a restoration.

MR. WALKER: A good friend of mine calls it mother's day in architecture. That, at least, is a restoration. These are going to be a lot of new buildings built in the manner of the old, maybe.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: This is a restoration, too. Williamsburg was completely rebuilt. There was nothing there.

MR. WALKER: Williamsburg is a show piece. It is a piece of theatrical planning and design. It is a very desirable thing to do every once in a while. It is desirable from the standpoint of the fact that it was a center of intelligence, a beautiful center of the early days of our Republic.

If the buildings were as good as the Governor's Palace, the government center, even the jail on that street, I would fight like the devil for them, but they are not. There is not a darn house outside of Decatur House that is worth looking at.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think it is the responsibility of
the whole agency as a matter of fact, and I
would like to express this responsibility.

MR. FINLEY: I would like to say -- it is not inter-
ed to be relevant -- what Doug and Nelson think of William-
burg, for instance.

MR. FINLEY: It is a restoration.
MR. WILLIAMSBURG: A good friend of mine calls it
restoration and reconstruction. That, at least, is a restoration.
There are going to be a lot of new buildings built in
the manner of the old, maybe.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There is a restoration, but
Williamsbury was completely rebuilt. There was nothing
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MR. WILLIAMSBURG: Williamsbury is a show piece. It is
a piece of theatrical planning and design. It is a very nice
side thing to do every once in a while. It is desirable in
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ing, a beautiful center of the town, days of our Republic.
If the buildings were as good as the Governor's

Palace, the Government center, even the jail on the corner,
I would like to have the town, but they are not.
There is not a darn house outside of Decatur House that is

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: A great many historic things happened in those houses. For instance, Theodore Roosevelt occupied one of the rather ugly ones near Decatur House, the one with the bay windows, when the White House was being rebuilt under his ---

MR. WALKER: He probably didn't like it -- skimmed around in it, I am sure.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: He lived there some time.

MR. WALKER: The tablet would say that.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The Blair House, Lincoln was there, General Lee was offered command of the Union armies there.

MR. ORR: We are not arguing about Blair House and Lee House. It is all the rest of them.

MR. WALKER: The junk along the block. To have a courthouse in everyone's back yard -- very bad.

This clubfooted building for the President's office will always look like a clubfoot. It has no grace to it. Its position on 17th Street is going to be cramped.

MR. ORR: Quite awkward.

MR. WALKER: One of the great things was to get rid of that and make two small parks at each end of that to give it some feeling of belonging within this pattern and I think this odd-shaped building is going to look odd-shaped.

CHALMERS FINLEY: A great many historic things
happened in these houses. For instance, Theodore Roosevelt
occupied one of the rather ugly ones near Occator House, the
one with the bay windows, when the White House was being re-
built under his ---

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around in it, I am sure.

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office will always look like a clintoc. It has no grace to
it. Its position on 17th Street is going to be crumpled.
MR. ORR: Quite wrong.

MR. WALKER: One of the great things was to get
rid of that and make two small parks at each end of that to
give it some feeling of belonging within this pattern and I

It is bad architecturally.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The Court of Claims, if that were nor preserved you would have an effect with Blair House as though it had been bombed out.

MR. WALKER: No, you wouldn't.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Would still be there as a little house.

MR. WALKER: Oh, no.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: The whole facade on Pennsylvania Avenue would be ridiculous.

MR. WALKER: Not at all. I want to tear down the Carnegie House, too, again adding to the distinction and exquisiteness of something that is good.

As it is now, it is jammed in with the Court building. I looked at it very carefully -- not well detailed, and then the building on the other side with the bay windows, Carnegie House with bay windows is a clumsy house. In between these two clumsy buildings are two rather exquisite buildings out of our earliest history.

Do we enhance it by having these ugly buildings alongside them? I don't think so. It would be much better to have gardens there. It would have carried in, if that is going to be continued to be used as a guest house for the President; then it would have carried over into this guest

It is not necessarily.

MR. WILSON: The Court of Appeals, if that was

not observing you would have an effect after that time as

though it had been worked out.

MR. WILSON: No, you wouldn't.

THE COURT: Could tell me there is a letter

there.

MR. WILSON: Yes, yes.

CHIEF JUSTICE: The whole issue on Pennsylvania

is not a big deal.

MR. WILSON: Not at all. I want to get down the

strategic house, too, again adding to the distinction and

complexities of something that is good.

It is in fact, it is added in with the Court will

in. I looked at it very carefully -- not well detailed,

from the position on the other side with the law windows,

strategic house with law windows in a strategic house. In

between these two strategic buildings the law is not necessarily

adding one of our earliest history.

Do we understand it as having been a strategic

strategic house? I can't think so. It would be much better

to have gardens there. It would be a garden and it would

be going to be continued to be used as a great house for

house the quality of the White House itself.

The White House hasn't been destroyed by ugliness. It has been maintained.

So I think that this thing is just, you may think that you are developing something that is pure sentimentality in my estimation, but no question of beauty at all.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Someplace in history -- those have a place in it.

MR. WALKER: History has a place in books.

MR. ORR: I agree with what Ralph said. You ought to try to enhance the Blair-Lee Houses and the Decatur House. I think what you are doing is destroying both, not enhancing. I think what results architecturally on 17th Street is exceedingly bad and I think in reference to Lafayette Square it is going to be bad. Certainly the courthouse in the back yard, I think beyond belief.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Does anybody else have anything more to say?

MR. WALKER: That is what is happening with this confusion.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I am glad to say that I think the country is becoming more aware of the importance of preserving things, places where things did happen, and some of their past. I think that has happened in the last 25 years.

houses the quality of the White House itself.

The White House hasn't been destroyed by lightning

It was seen with the eye.

So I think that this thing is just, you may think

that you are developing something that is pure sentimentality

in my estimation, but no question of beauty at all.

CHARLES TIMMONS: Someplace in history -- those

have a place in it.

MR. WALKER: History has a place in books.

MR. ORR: I agree with what Ralph said. You ought

to try to combine the White House and the Decatur

House. I think what you are doing is destroying both, not

improving. I think you would be architecturally on your

street is exceedingly good and I think in reference to

Bellevue Square it is going to be bad. Certainly the

sculpture in the park, I think beyond belief.

CHARLES TIMMONS: Does anybody else have anything

more to say?

MR. WALKER: That is what is happening with this

condition.

CHARLES TIMMONS: I am glad to say that I think

country is becoming more aware of the importance of preserving

the things, places where things did happen, and some of the

MR. ORR: Mr. Roosevelt lived in that house one summer, that time when the White House floor was done over. He gave ten weeks or twelve weeks, some such ridiculous time to it -- didn't amount to any time.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Well, we have H Street as a product.

MR. WALKER: I would like to suggest that when this thing goes before General Services or up to the President that I would like to have it said that the architect members of this Commission dissent, and make it as strong as that.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You dissent.

MR. WALKER: I can't go along with it.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think everyone should dissent if they can't agree.

Have we all spoken all we want to?

MR. SASAKI: I know that I have spoken and the comments of both Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr impress me that while they do have validity, I think that validity also lies in the reasoning, too, and I think we will just have to act as conscientiously as we can. I know that I would vote for this plan for my particular reasons which I have stated, and so I don't think that we need to agree unanimously here.

If the members disagree ---

MR. WALKER: I want to say this right out, that

Mr. Roosevelt lived in that house and
summer, the time when the white House floor was over.
He gave ten weeks on twelve weeks, some such ridiculous
to it -- didn't amount to any time.

CHAIRMAN WILSON: Well, we have a Street
product.

Mr. Wilson: I would like to suggest that when the
thing goes before General Services or up to the President
that I would like to have it said that the President
of this Commission should, and make it as strong as that.
CHAIRMAN WILSON: You disagree.

Mr. Wilson: I can't go along with it.
CHAIRMAN WILSON: I think everyone is in agreement
it can't agree.

Now we all spoken all we have to
Mr. Wilson: I am sure I have spoken and has
comments of both Mr. Walker and Mr. Wilson. The business is that what
they do have validity, I think that validity also lies in
the reasoning, too, and I think we will just have to let us
conventionally as we can. I know that I would vote for the
plan for my particular reasons which I have stated, and we
don't think that we need to agree unanimously here.
It can't agree --

when we have unanimous agreement, except the chairman of this committee -- the chairman of the committee used his own powers with Mrs. Kennedy -- you can put this down, too ---

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I would like to put it in the record.

MR. WALKER: I would like to do it because of the fact I think this is true, so I would like very definitely to have it known that the architects disagree with you.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You are perfectly welcome to file dissent but I would like to put in the record that Mrs. Kennedy asked me to go to Lafayette Square and to look at the thing and she wanted to discuss what was possible. I wrote you a letter and told you of the details. You knew everything that was done. There was nothing done ---

MR. WALKER: Did we know anything about this thing all one summer, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: There was nothing done underhanded you did not -- I do not care to have that stated in the record.. Would you kindly record that? I think we had better have a vote on this motion.

All in favor of the motion, please say aye.

MR. HURD: Aye.

MR. DeWELDON: Aye.

MR. SASAKI: Aye.

and we have unanimous agreement, except the chairman of the
committee -- the chairman of the committee used his own
powers with Mr. Kennedy -- you can put this down, too --
MR. KENNEDY: I would like to put it in the

record.

MR. KENNEDY: I would like to do it because of the
fact I think that in time, as I would like very definitely
have it known that the architect's drawings with you.
MR. KENNEDY: You are perfectly welcome to fill

drawings and I would like to put in the record that Mr.
Kennedy asked me to go to the architect's office and to look at the
thing and see whether or not it was possible. I wrote
you a letter and told you of the details. You know everything
that was done. There was nothing done --

MR. KENNEDY: Did we know anything about this thing
all one summer, Mr. Chairman?

MR. KENNEDY: There was nothing done until
ended, you did not -- I do not care to have that stated in
the record. Would you kindly record that? I think we had
better have a vote on this motion.

All in favor of the motion, please say yes.

MR. HURF: Yes.

MR. DEWEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I would like to record my voting was with them.

All opposed?

MR. WALKER: No.

MR. ORR: No.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: Mr. Walker and Mr. Orr dissent.

Is there anything further on this? I will record the fact that the two architects dissented and that Mr. Perry is absent.

MR. ORR: I think I would like to ask Mr. Sasaki a question.

If you were given not this program but the problem of putting the courts building on the east side of Lafayette Square, would you put it behind these other buildings?

MR. SASAKI: Questions are really complicated thing. This is complicated as there are factors to bear in mind, and in this particular instance there are so many factors which I am not prepared to answer. I would refuse to answer that question.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I might say, Mr. Sasaki, Congress directed that it be put there. I went up to the committee in Congress and urged that the Court not be put on Lafayette Square but they passed a bill directing it should be put there so neither General Services nor we have any say in the

CHAIRMAN WINNEY: I would like to record my vote.

Very little time.

ALL APPROVED?

MR. WALKER: Yes.

MR. BARN: No.

CHAIRMAN WINNEY: Mr. Walker and Mr. Barn dissent.

In these matters further on this? I will record.

The fact that the two propositions dissented and that Mr.

being in dissent.

MR. BARN: I think I would like to say that, would

question.

If you were given not this program but the whole

in getting the courts holding in the court of appeals

decide, would you put it before these other judges?

MR. WALKER: Questions are really complicated this

will be complicated as to have any relation to each other.

and in this particular instance there are no many reasons

which I am not prepared to answer. I would refuse to answer

this question.

CHAIRMAN WINNEY: I might say, Mr. Walker, disagree

disputed that it be put there. I want up to the committee

congress and asked that the court not be put in the state

apart but they passed a bill respecting it which is put

matter.

MR. SASAKI: It is one of these things you call loaded questions.

MR. WALKER: I think that question can be answered either yes or no. It is not loaded in that sense. It has to be answered. If you as a competent architect or designer think of putting a building of that importance back of lot of other buildings, most of which do not exist or exist in a very poor condition ---

MR. SASAKI: I would say this again, I don't want to again bring up all sorts of differences of views here, but looking at the surface of the thing the way it is now, just in terms of space, and this thing, quite aside from other reasons, I think human life is always composed of many reasons, some rational and some certainly on other bases and just what we term rational; they are just as legitimate, but on the basis of not to beg the issue, if I had a clear-cut choice of whether to place something in that entry there, I would probably say no, because it obviously applied in the center some sort of frontage. But still, as I say, human beings -- is not this contrary? If the question were should we have a war or shouldn't we have a war, it is a terribly -- if the question were, should we have a war or shouldn't we have a war, it is a terribly ---

matter.

MR. SAGAN: It is one of these things you call

loaded questions.

MR. SAGAN: I think that question can be answered

either yes or no. It is not loaded in that sense. It can

be answered. If you are a competent architect or designer

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to speak of all sorts of differences of views here,

but looking at the answer of the thing the way it is now,

just in terms of space, and this thing, quite aside from

reasons, I think it is always composed of many

reasons, some rational and some certainly on other basis

just what we term rational; they are just as legitimate,

but on the basis of not to be the issue, if I had a choice

but choice of whether to place something in that way

there, I would probably say no, because it doesn't apply

in the least to any of the things. But still, as I say,

human beings -- it is not this copy. If the question were

should we have a war or should we have a peace, it is

terribly -- all the question was, should we have a war or

MR. WALKER: This isn't one of those "beat your wife" questions.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: I think all the members of the Commission would like to see the Courts on another site. We have no choice about that.

Have we all said all we want to say? Shall we go go to this Shevchenko Memorial?

MR. ORR: Where is U. S. Reservation 360?

MR. ATHERTON: Reservation 360 is on 22nd Street below Florida Avenue where it crosses P Street.

This is this little black triangle here just west of Dupont Circle three blocks.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: In front of the church.

Have we all visited it?

MR. DeWELDON: Didn't we make the suggestion to have it in front of the Russian Orthodox Church?

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: On Massachusetts Avenue, yes.

MR. WALKER: What is this memorial going to be in?

MR. DeWELDON: Statue.

MR. WALKER: How big a statue?

MR. ATHERTON: The program for that probably is having a competition.

MR. WALKER: Going to have anything else on it? Is it an appropriate place for a statue?

MR. WALKER: This isn't one of those "What's your name?"

little questions.

MR. WALKER: I know all the members of the

committee, and I know all the members of the

have no choice about that.

There are all kinds of ways to say it. Shall we

be in this committee?

MR. WALKER: Where is it? Reservation 200?

MR. WALKER: Reservation 200 is in Camp 200.

Below the line, there's a line in Camp 200.

This is the little line below the line, just

west of the line, there's a line.

MR. WALKER: Is there a line of the camp?

There are all kinds of

MR. WALKER: I don't know the reservation.

There is a line on the reservation.

MR. WALKER: Is there a line on the reservation?

MR. WALKER: What is this memorial line on the

MR. WALKER: Is there a line?

MR. WALKER: Is there a line?

MR. WALKER: The memorial line is on the

leaving a memorial.

MR. WALKER: Is there a line on the

xxxxxxxxxxxxx Hideo Sasaki

16 October 1962

Dear Mr. Boutin:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 16th, proceeded to the auditorium of the General Services Administration where plans and scale models, as designed by John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Architects, for buildings to be erected, or restored, on the east and west sides of Lafayette Square, were presented by Mr. Warnecke for review by the Commission.

After carefully considering the design of Mr. Warnecke's proposal, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the plans as presented, with Mr. Orr and Mr. Walker dissenting, and with Mr. Perry being absent.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Honorable Bernard Boutin
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX

14 October 1962

Dear Mr. Fortin:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 14th, proceeded to the consideration of the General Division Administration where plans and scenic studies, as designed by John Carl Warnecke and Associates, Architects, for buildings to be erected, as located, on the east and west sides of Lafayette Square, were presented by Mr. Warnecke for review by the Commission.

After carefully considering the design of Mr. Warnecke's proposal, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the plans as presented, with Mr. Fort and Mr. Walter G. Gensert, and Mr. Mr. Perry being absent.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David L. Bailey
Chairman

Honorable Harold Lewis
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

1 November 1962

Dear Mr. Boutin:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 16, considered a request by the Office of Design and Construction, through Mr. E. E. Witherell, for its advice on the capabilities of three artists, Robert Russin, Edgar Britton, and William Joseph, one of whom would be commissioned for the execution of five bas-reliefs for the new Federal Office Building and Courthouse in Denver, Colorado. The proposed commission would include an exterior relief to be executed in marble, three interior reliefs of wood, and an exterior relief of brass, to be mounted around the supporting member of the entrance canopy.

The members of the Commission inspected photographs of the work of the three sculptors and were favorably impressed with the examples of the work of all three.

As the scope and variety of this particular project is larger than the programs for most recent Federal Office Buildings, the Commission recommended that the work be given to no single artist, but that it be divided among the three sculptors, taking into consideration the three materials that are to be used. The selection of the individual artist for each of the three projects should be made by the architect.

The Commission would like to see preliminary studies of the projects before final plans are commenced.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Honorable Bernard L. Boutin
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

November 1933

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 19, 1933, considered a request by the Office of Building and Construction, Division of Architecture, for the advice on the qualifications of three artists, Robert Rauschenberg, Ilya Ginzburg, and William Zorach, one of whom would be a commissioner for the acquisition of five easel-paintings for the new Federal Office Building and Post Office in New York, City. The proposed commission would include an extensive study to be conducted in Europe, three studies of local, and an extensive study of local, to be conducted around the proposed center of the proposed group.

The members of the Commission considered the results of the study of the three sculptures and were favorably impressed with the examples of the work of all three.

As the scope and variety of this particular project is larger than the program for recent Federal Office Buildings, the Commission recommended that the work be given to no single artist, but that it be divided among the three sculptors, taking into consideration the three materials that are to be used. The selection of the individual artist for each of the three projects should be made by the architect.

The Commission would like to see preliminary studies of the projects before final bids are submitted.

Very truly yours,

Respectfully yours,

David S. Taylor
Chairman

Honorable Edward T. Rinehart
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

1 November 1962

Dear Mr. Boutin:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 16, was asked to advise on the selection of an artist for a proposed sculptural screen and outdoor pool decoration for the Post Office and Courthouse Building, Juneau, Alaska, as requested by Mr. E.E. Witherell, Office of Design and Construction, Public Buildings Service. Brochures containing photographs of works of the following artists were submitted for review:

Gordon L. Anderson	-	Seattle, Washington
Harold Balazs	-	Spokane, Washington
James Fitzgerald	-	Seattle, Washington
Archie Graber	-	Kirkland, Washington
James H. Hales	-	Everett, Washington
Tom Hardy	-	Portland, Oregon
Russell Svaren	-	Portland, Oregon
George Tsutakawa	-	Seattle, Washington

It was a difficult task to choose one from such a large list of talented sculptors. After studying photographs of all the artists' work, the Commission recommended that Mr. Tom Hardy be selected for the execution of both projects, provided that the architect of the building also agrees with the choice.

The Commission would like to see studies of the proposed designs, especially the outdoor pool sculpture, prior to actual construction.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Honorable Bernard Boutin
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

1 November 1943

Dear Sirs:

The Committee of the Arts, at its meeting on November 11, 1943, held its first meeting at the residence of Dr. J. H. P. [Name] and discussed the various matters which have been referred to it. The Committee has decided to accept the following recommendations:

James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.
James H. P.	-	James H. P.

It was a difficult task to choose one from such a large list of talented sculptors. After studying photographs of all the artists' work, the Commission was unable to find one that was suitable for the exhibition. The Commission has decided to accept the following recommendations:

The Commission would like to see studies of the proposed designs, especially the exterior pool sculpture, prior to actual construction.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David L. Finley
Chairman

David L. Finley
Chairman
National Academy of Design
100 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D.C.



OCT 11 1962

Honorable David E. Finley
Chairman, The Commission of Fine Arts
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in reply to your letter of September 24 which deals with the landscape development of a portion of Square 62 at "C" Street between 22nd and 23rd Streets NW. This area is opposite the south facade of the New State Department Building.

You suggested the revival of a plan which had been submitted to you in December 1961. At that meeting Mr. Rapuano, then a member of the Commission, took exception to the design shown. Mr. Porsch of our staff met with Mr. Rapuano in New York City on January 3 to discuss the plan. Mr. Rapuano's sketch prepared during this meeting was then made into working drawings and presented to the Fine Arts Commission. Mr. Linton Wilson informed us by a telephone call that the plans were satisfactory. A sketch of the planting plan was given to the Commission staff and approval was again given by telephone.

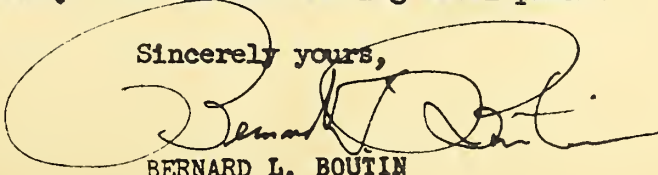
The plan submitted to the Commission in December 1961, mentioned in your letter, was not developed. The Commission approved the second plan based entirely on Mr. Rapuano's sketch. The Commission also retained a copy of this plan and the planting plan for its file.

Inasmuch as the State Department had no funds for this development, General Services Administration accepted the responsibility of financing it. We have endeavored to cooperate with the Fine Arts Commission as the design was developed.

The construction work has been completed in accordance with drawings that had your approval and the planting installation will be complete by November 15.

The funding for this project was achieved with some difficulty in the interest of rescuing what had become a rather unsightly parking lot. There are no funds available for changes in the construction. When the project is complete and it can be viewed in its entirety, we are sure it will be in harmony with the surrounding development.

Sincerely yours,


BERNARD L. BOUTIN
Administrator

FILE COPY

Presented at C. F. A. Meeting

16 Oct. 1962

EXHIBIT F

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

DRAFT - 9-18-62

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Secretary of Defense
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
The Director, Bureau of the Budget
The Administrator, Veterans Administration
The Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency
The Administrator, General Services Administration
The Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
The Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency
The Administrator, National Capital Transportation
Agency
The Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission
The Commissioners of the District of Columbia
The Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts

Because of the importance of the Federal interest in the National Capital Region, I want the greatest possible coordination of planning and action among the Federal agencies in developing plans or making decisions which affect the Region.

Decisions of the Federal Government affect directly and indirectly the location of employment centers, highways, parks, airports, dams, rapid transit, utilities, and public and private housing. These decisions all have a crucial bearing on the future development of the metropolitan area outside as well as within the District of Columbia.

In order that the effect of the Federal Government's activities on the Region will be consistent and directed in a manner which will foster the implementation of modern planning concepts, the following development

policies are established as guidelines for the agencies of the executive branch, subject to periodic review:

1. Planning for the Region shall be based on the prospect that regional population will approximate 5 million by the year 2000.

2. The corridor cities concept recommended by the Year 2000 Plan, prepared by the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council in 1961, shall be supported by agencies of the executive branch as the basic development scheme for the National Capital Region.

3. The success of the corridor cities concept depends on the reservation of substantial areas of open countryside from urban development. The executive branch shall participate, where feasible, in the reservation of strategic open space within the Region.

4. It shall be the policy of the executive branch to limit the concentration of Federal employees within Metro-Center, as defined in the Year 2000 Plan, over the next four decades to an increase of approximately 75,000.

5. It shall be the policy of the executive branch that new facilities housing Federal agencies outside Metro-Center shall, to the maximum extent possible, be planned, located and designed to promote the development of the suburban business districts which will be required to serve the new corridor cities.

6. Planning to meet future transportation requirements for the Region shall assume the need for a coordinated system including both efficient highway and mass transit facilities, and making full use of

the advantages of each mode of transportation.

7. It shall be the policy of the executive branch to complete and enhance the Mall complex as a unique monumental setting.

8. It shall be the policy of the executive branch to house new public offices of an operational nature in non-monumental buildings which, through the use of the highest quality of design and strategic siting, will have a dignity and strength to establish their public identity. Within Metro-Center, this policy shall be carried out by locating new non-monumental Federal buildings in relatively small but strategically-situated groups in and adjacent to the Central Business District.

9. It shall be the policy of the executive branch to encourage the development of a system of small urban open spaces throughout the District of Columbia as adjuncts to the development of new Government, institutional, commercial and high-density residential facilities. In addition, a system of important streets and avenues shall be designated for special design coordination and treatment.

10. The executive branch will participate with local governments in the formulation of complementary policies essential to the coordinated development of the Region.

I am requesting each department and agency head concerned to give full consideration to these policies in all activities relating to the planning and development of the National Capital Region.

The Administrator of General Services is requested to cause this memorandum to be published in the Federal Register.

John F. Kennedy

RECEIVED
THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCT 5 1962

NOTED

25 October 1962

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am writing in reply to Mr. William D. Carey's request of 4 October for the views of the Commission of Fine Arts on the draft of a Presidential Memorandum which would establish policies to guide agencies of the Executive Branch in actions affecting the future development of the National Capital Region.

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 16, considered the draft of the proposed memorandum and recommended adoption of the memorandum in its present form.

Although factors might arise which would affect one or more of the planning concepts contained in the outline, perhaps to a degree that a revision or a completely different concept would be called for, the Commission believes that the need for adoption of any plan common to all agencies is more important at this time than the merits of the plan's individual parts. If the structure of a proposed outline is viable, changes can always be effected within the framework of an established program.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Honorable David E. Bell
Director
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D.C.

13 October 1962

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am writing in reply to Mr. William D. Carey's request of a copy of the draft of the Commission of the European Communities for the year 1963. The draft of a preliminary budget which would establish the basis for the future development of the European Community in 1963 is being prepared by the Commission of the European Communities.

The Commission of the European Communities is currently considering the draft of the proposed amendments and recommended adaptation of the amendments in the present form.

Although the draft amendments which would affect one or more of the financial concepts contained in the original proposal to a degree that a revision or a completely different concept would be called for, the Commission believes that the need for adoption of any plan comes to all countries is more important at this time than the need of the plan's individual parts. If the structure of a proposed system is viable, changes can almost be effected within the framework of an established system.

For the Commission of the European Communities

Sincerely yours,

David E. Bell
Chairman

Honorable David E. Bell
Director
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D.C.

2 October 1962

Dear Mr. Whitton:

I read your letter of September 13 to the members of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on September 18.

We were glad to learn that the Bureau of Public Roads was giving thought to the employment of an expert who would be able to analyze historical, archeological and architectural values in areas which might be affected by the highway program.

The members of the Commission asked me to write you and urge that such an expert be hired full time, in order that his advice may be had on a continuous basis. Conflict may then be eliminated in the earliest stages of plans for highways. The principle of preventing conflicts before they arise would seem to be more reasonable and effective than having to mitigate the destructive tendencies of completed plans.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Honorable Rex M. Whitton
Federal Highway Administrator
Bureau of Public Roads
Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D.C.

Finley	<i>A</i>
Wilson	<i>Len</i>
Atherton	<i>John</i>
Martin	<i>John</i>
Bennett	
Luskey	
Shaw	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

100-100000
OCT 9 1962

IN REPLY REFER TO:
32-01

Mr. David E. Finley
Chairman, The Commission of Fine Arts
Interior Department Building
Washington 25, D. C.

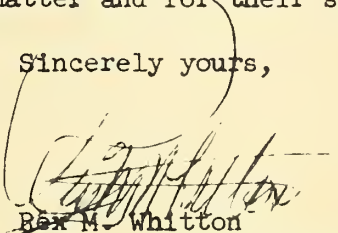
Dear Mr. Finley:

As of this date, the Bureau of Public Roads has not reached conclusion as to the employment of an expert having a background and experience in the analysis of historical, archeological and architectural values in areas which might be affected by the highway program. At the time a decision is reached, consideration will be given to the request by the members of the Commission of Fine Arts as presented in your letter dated October 2 that such an expert be employed for full-time services.

Public Roads endorses the thought that the elimination of conflicts in highway undertakings, the same as in other public enterprises would be of great benefit. Whether or not there is an expert who could accomplish this objective in the field of highway undertakings where there are so many experts is the question to be considered.

Please express my appreciation to the members of the Commission of Fine Arts for their interest in this matter and for their suggestion.

Sincerely yours,


Rex M. Whitton

Federal Highway Administrator

EXHIBIT J

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
ROOM 7000 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, DC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Debate on H.J.Res. 712, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial,
in the U.S. House of Representatives, October 2, 1962

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize the debate on a measure to authorize the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to construct the Pedersen and Tilney design for the memorial.

As background it should be recalled that the Congressmen who were members of the Memorial Commission were:

Eugene J. Keogh, of New York
Paul F. Schenck, of Ohio
James Roosevelt, of California
Mrs. Katherine St. George, of New York

Of these four only Rep. Schenck voted against the design when it was proposed to the Memorial Commission by the Jury.

1. The discussion resolved itself into four principal parts:

a. The resolution to authorize the Pedersen and Tilney design to be constructed (H.J.Res. 712).

b. An amendment offered by Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill of New York.

c. A substitute amendment offered by Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey.

d. Alternative proposals for a memorial such as: a living memorial, in the form of a graduate school for advanced studies in American government (Rep. Charles E. Bennett of Florida); name the National Cultural Center after President Roosevelt (Rep. Wayne L. Hays of Ohio); a visitors center (Rep. Fred Schwengel); a rose garden (Rep. William B. Widnall, Jr. of New Jersey); and a simple stone near the Archives Building (Rep. Charles Mathias).

2. Debate on the Original Resolution

It is quite evident from reading the Record that the proponents of the original resolution had little hope that the House would approve the Pedersen and Tilney design, and what little effort to support it could

be characterized as "profunctory". For example, Mrs. St. George, who introduced H.J.Res. 712, said:

"For these reasons I do hope that the House will feel, no matter what its decision may be, that this Commission (the Memorial Commission), acting in the best interests of the Congress and of the people of the United States, were not capricious, and that we did not use our own taste or our own ideas but deferred to these people who are the outstanding architects of the United States. I hope that this resolution will pass, because I do feel that it was the finest and the best that we could obtain by modern standards."

Mr. James Roosevelt stated that in his opinion the resolution of September, 1959, authorizing the competition was unfortunate. He said that he voted to bring the design to the House for the simple reason that he felt the 1959 resolution required it. He went on to say, significantly, that:

"I think also that the resolution placed the members of the Commission unfortunately in rather a strait jacket, in that it made it practically obligatory to hold a so-called competition, and then if they did not accept the results of that competition by the jury, find themselves in opposition to and criticizing the cream of the crop, so to speak, of the architectural world. It was therefore, I think, approved, I can say at least for some members, rather half-heartedly."

Rep. Keogh, the one Congressional member of the Memorial Commission who strongly supported the resolution, urged that the House support the resolution because the Memorial Commission had done what Congress directed it to do, and had followed the "regular order".

"Now what was the regular order? We were commissioned to come up with a design appropriate in nature and in scope to memorialize one of the greatest men we have seen as President of the United States and one who will go down, I am sure in history for eternity. Following your instructions, we undertook to conduct a national competition. The testimony with respect to that competition is that of all the competitions that have ever been held, this one attracted the widest and the deepest interest. Following the rigid, well established, the orderly rules of procedure, the jury whose qualifications must be conceded even by the previously alluded to recent joiners among the rank of art experts - the jury went over the 574 different designs. It was not decided to have this national competition until your

Commission, Mr. Chairman, gave very careful and well thought out consideration to the type of memorial that would be proposed. We considered many designs. Some of them were in line with the late, great President's vocation and his advocations. But we have decided, unanimously, that this design and the memorial that would be designed would be something that would represent him. I think the jury has selected a design that is most unique, it is most controversial, it is most modern. But it is in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, it is a fitting memorial to a most unique - certainly most modern - and I dare say a somewhat controversial figure.... Mr. Chairman, I say to one and I say to all that if you are in agreement that there should be a memorial to this great man, if you are going to follow the regular order, if you are going to permit your servants, the members of this Commission, to do what you have instructed them to do, you will overwhelmingly vote down the substitute that will be presented by that great Representative from Massachusetts, and you will sustain the committee; you will sustain the Commission, and you will give verve and inspiration to the early, the satisfactory, and to the well deserved completion of a great and challenging memorial to a great man."

Rep. Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, urged support for the resolution on the grounds that there was no way in which the House could make a decision on the appropriateness of a design. He said:

"And I suggest that in the absence of the knowledge which I do not have and in the absence of the knowledge as I think it prevails in this institution, it might be very well for us to accept this design, to let it be built and to let the people of the Nation decide its appropriateness. If there is some other way, I do not know it.

The decision has not been made here. We are simply ratifying something, a decision by a body we created. Whether or not any of us agree with that, the fact is that on paper at least they have qualifications which none of us have."

Rep. Thompson and Keogh made an effort to overcome the fact that the Commission of Fine Arts had not approved the design by attacking the Commission itself. They did not attempt to answer directly the Commission's statement announcing the reasons why the design was not approved. Rep. Keogh implied that the Department of the Interior's disapproval of the proposed memorial was dictated by the Commission. He also said that the Commission's approval or disapproval was not a

requisite, and that Congress had disapproved the original Theodore Roosevelt Memorial after the Commission had approved it. Rep. Thompson implied that the Commission's judgement was not to be trusted if it had approved the new House Office Building (which the Architect of the Capitol approved and which was never submitted to this Commission). He also said:

"There has been alot of debate about the design of many of the existing memorials. To me it seems to be not only in this body but on the Commission of Fine Arts a long-standing and irrevocable commitment to the Greek and to the Roman architecture. If anything else differs from them, it is not any good. Mr. Chairman, this is very fine, except that were we to adhere to this tradition throughout all of our cultural life, there would not be any modern art, modern painting, and modern architecture. There would not, indeed, in the colonial days have been the exquisite architecture which is known as the 17th and 18th Century American architecture."

In all ten Congressmen took the floor to voice opposition to the proposed design. Their comments ranged from "an unfortunate design" (Rep. Mathias) to "It is just plain ugly" (Rep. Hays). Nevertheless, the opinion which was sought most was that of Rep. James Roosevelt, the President's son.

Rep. Roosevelt's remarks perhaps settled the issue once and for all. He said in part:

"I may be wrong, but knowing the idealism and practicability of my father, I think he would have been a little upset if a memorial to him was to be considered solely and wholly on the basis of architecture. Somehow it seems to me that what he stood for, and the various other matters of that nature deserve also to be considered."

Rep. Roosevelt also mentioned his father's grave at Hyde Park:

"The tombstone which is there was of his own design. It is the simplest tombstone you could possibly find. It has nothing but his name on it, the date of his birth, and the date of his death, and the name of my mother so that it may later be inscribed with his. It is marble. It is simple. I think it is enduring. But I think it is also fundamentally representative of his own good taste, if such a thing can be said to be."

2. The Amendments to H.J.Res. 712

As soon as the resolution became subject to amendments from

the floor Rep. O'Neill of New York offered an amendment which:

1. Authorized and directed the Memorial Commission to consult with the Commission of Fine Arts to determine whether the Pedersen and Tilney design "may be so modified or changed to secure the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts."

2. Provided that if it is determined that such changes or modifications are not practicable, the Memorial Commission would be authorized, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, to select "such other designs among those already submitted in the competition for the proposed memorial", or "to consider a living memorial such as the stadium, an educational institution, information center, memorial park or any other suitable or worthy project/"

3. Directed the Memorial Commission to report its recommendations to the Congress for its approval and to the President not later than June 30, 1963.

4. Authorized an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution.

Rep. Thompson then introduced a substitute resolution similar to that of Rep. O'Neill except that provided if the Pedersen and Tilney design could not be changed or modified to secure the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts the Memorial Commission would be authorized to select another design for the memorial from those submitted in the competition, but would not be authorized to consider a "living" memorial as the O'Neill amendment did.

Rep. Schenck then offered an amendment to Rep. O'Neill's amendment to provide that the alternative design to a modification of the Pedersen and Tilney design, if selected, should be with the "advice and approval" of the Commission of Fine Arts. The amendment also limited the appropriation to \$25,000.

Rep. Keogh and Rep. Thompson warned that if the House voted in favor of the O'Neill amendment it would be giving the final determination to the Commission of Fine Arts. Rep. Keogh said that the effect of the inclusion of the words "and approval" of the Commission of Fine Arts "means that the Commission, the Memorial Commission, is precluded from coming back to the Congress with a design other than what that Commission approves."

At this point Rep. Roosevelt addressed the house and stated that he hoped the O'Neill amendment as amended would be accepted and the Thompson amendment voted down "for a very simple reason". He said:

"We have maintained the dignity of the public structures of Washington

by having a Fine Arts Commission, and I think it is necessary that we continue to have their approval in this kind of structure as we have had in the past."

Earlier, in the debate Rep. Roosevelt had stated that "we as a family would be happy if the Fine Arts Commission could agree on the final designation, and we think the best opportunity here is to go out and have another look at it."

Rep. Ryan said that the feelings of the Roosevelt family should be considered, that no member of the family had agreed that the proposed design was appropriate to the man, and that the family felt the O'Neill amendment was a fair disposition of the matter.

Thereupon the House accepted the O'Neill amendment as amended and rejected the Thompson substitute amendment. A roll call vote was not requested.

Subsequently, the Senate voted to approve H.J.Res. 712 as amended by the House without debate.

C. L. Martin

C. L. Martin
Counsel

22 October 1962

Dear Colonel Temple:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on 16 October, approved modifications to a design for a National Cultural Center Seal that had previously been approved on 19 September 1962.

The principal change to the design involved portraying a lute in three quarter view instead of in profile. The members agreed that the modified design could be more easily understood.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Colonel Harry D. Temple
Commanding Officer
The Institute of Heraldry
U.S. Army
Cameron Station
5010 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia

12 October 1957

Dear Colonel Torgler:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting of 16 October, approved modifications to a design for a National Cultural Center that had previously been approved on 19 September 1957.

The principal change to the design involved porting a large in three quarter view instead of in profile. The change meant that the modified design could be more easily understood.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Colonel Henry D. Torgler
Commanding Officer
The Institute of Technology
U.S. Army
Cannon Station
2010 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia

September 25, 1962

Dear Mr. Green:

The nine-story motor hotel structure for the Howard Johnson Corporation is presently nearing completion at its location on Virginia Avenue, "I" Street and 26th Street, N. W. Square 6. Application for a permit to erect a sign on the building will doubtless soon be filed.

The building is of a considerable height and size and overlooks the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island, important sections of the Federal domain that are protected under the Shipstead-Luce Act. The Commission therefore recommends that the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts be sought as to the design of any signs at this location before approval for their erection on the building is granted.

Although the building itself is not technically in the area under the control of the Shipstead-Luce Act, there is no visual separation between it and the Federal areas, being only 30 to 40 feet from the regulatory boundary, and clearly visible.

The intents and purposes expressed in the Shipstead-Luce Act are to protect and to avoid impairment of the public values belonging to public buildings and parks and it would seem reasonable in this instance that the District Government could informally seek the advice of the Commission, which would be glad to confer with the applicant and your representatives on the matter.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. FINLEY
David E. Finley
Chairman

Mr. Julian P. Green
Assistant Superintendent of
Licenses and Permits
106 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

EHA. 743

EXHIBIT M

True Copy of Signed Original	
Finley	
Wilson	LBW
Atterton	
Marlin	elm
Bishop	
Finley	
Shaw	

sth

10 Octbber 1962

Dear General Clarke:

I am writing in regard to an application by the restaurant-chain of Howard Johnson's for the erection of multiple illuminated signs on the structure of a nine-story motor hotel located at Virginia Avenue, 26th and "I" Streets, N.W.

The Commission of Fine Arts has been concerned about the prominence of this commercial structure since its construction began last year. The site is in an important area of the city, overlooking Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Roosevelt Island, and the proposed site of the National Cultural Center. The building is separated from the boundaries under the jurisdiction of the Shipstead-Luce Act by some 30 to 40 feet, with no visual barrier between. Because of the physical separation, it was not, therefore, required by law that the design of the building or subsequent application for signs be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for approval. Because of the particular importance of the site and the commercial nature of the project, however, the Commission wrote to Mr. Julian P. Green, Assistant Superintendent of Licenses and Permits, Department of Licenses and Inspections, and requested that the Commission be granted the opportunity for an informal review of any signs to be erected on the hotel prior to the issuance of a permit.

Upon receipt of formal application by the Howard Johnson's firm, the proposed designs were therefore forwarded to the Commission's offices by Mr. Green.

The descriptive drawings and photographs that accompanied the application indicated the total sign area to be greatly in excess of the allowable limits. Three signs are proposed with a total coverage of more than 600 square feet; an amount which would not be permitted in zones of the highest commercial use. Yet the hotel is located in a residential area, where the maximum allowable sign coverage is limited to 40 square feet. In addition, the general character of the sign, with a variety of internally illuminated plastic letters, is at variance with design standards set for comparable locations. The combined effect of excessive size and illumination represents, in the opinion of the Commission, a marked and unreasonable departure from the existing sign regulations. These regulations have served in the past to preserve the orderly development of private construction adjacent to important public areas, and consequently were recently adopted as part of the District of Columbia Building Code.

EXHIBIT N

100-111111-11
100

The Commission of Fine Arts believes that sufficient identification of the building, and its commercial activity can be reasonably obtained within the existing standards that apply for the area, and therefore recommends that no variance be granted which would permit the erection of the Howard Johnson's signs as presently proposed.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,



Douglas W. Orr
Vice Chairman

by C. H. Atherton
Assistant Secretary

Brigadier General F. J. Clarke
Engineer Commissioner for the
District of Columbia
District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Finley	_____
Wilson	_____
Atherton	_____
Marlin	_____
Bennett	_____
Luskey	_____
Shaw	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

October 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Green:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on 17 October, considered perspective renderings and preliminary floor plans to renovate the obsolete power plant building located at 3150 "K" Street, N. W., for future use as a restaurant overlooking the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island.

The Commission would have no objection to the removal of the top clerestory of the building or to the remodeling of the exterior elevations to conform to a future use as a restaurant, but recommends that an architectural character be developed that is more appropriate to the existing building and to its important location in the Georgetown waterfront area, and its proximity to the park areas along both banks of the river. The character indicated in the rendered perspectives, in the opinion of the Commission, would be entirely unsuitable in this area.

The members of the Commission noted that the plan drawings submitted and the renderings did not coincide. They thought that the general character of wall openings and other architectural details indicated on the plans showed possibility of development along more acceptable lines, and recommended that perspective studies be made using these plans as a point of departure.

It was also recommended that any renovation of the building include the removal of the tall smoke stacks, which are unsightly and a hazard to safety. The cost of demolition, they believe, is a justifiable expense when considered in relation to the overall cost of the project, and especially in relation to the increased valuation of the property and the neighborhood.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Mr. Julian P. Green
Ass't. Superintendent of
Licenses and Inspections
106 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

October 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Green:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on October 16, considered the design of a proposed rear addition to premises located at 2803 "M" St., N. W., at the corner of 28th Street, N. W. The new structure would be open at the street level on 28th Street, to provide space for parking three cars, and for unloading goods for storage on the enclosed second story above. The proposed addition would be made to an early 19th Century house of the Federal period.

This design was informally considered on two prior occasions by the members of the Board of Architectural Consultants for Georgetown. On the latter occasion, the architect, Mr. Andrew V. Donnelly, presented his and the owners views. In both instances the Board recommended that the proposed designs be revised to provide three openings of a smaller scale instead of the two larger openings, as shown by the architect on the plans. At the specific request of the owners, through the Department of Licenses and Inspections, the matter was referred to the full Commission for its consideration.

The members of the Commission agreed with the informal recommendations made by the advisory Board and recommend that the designs be accordingly revised as has been suggested in previous letters. The sketch provided by the architect at the second meeting was examined by the Commission and was thought to be a more appropriate and reasonable solution to the problem of making an addition to a house of the Federal period. A copy of this sketch is attached.

The Commission understands that the legal requirements for parking, in this instance, call for one parking space. It was noted that both the original proposal and the revised design, with two and three openings, respectively, would each accommodate space for three cars. The Commission does not, therefore, agree that the suggested changes in the architectural design would impose any burden on the owner.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

David E. Finley
Chairman

Mr. Julian P. Green
Ass't. Superintendent of
Licenses and Permits
106 District Building
Washington 4, D. C.

EXHIBIT P

Page 10, Secret

The first step in the development of the program was the selection of a group of individuals to be trained in the use of the program. This group was selected from among the individuals who were interested in the program and who had the necessary background and experience to be able to handle the program. The group was then divided into two groups, one for the development of the program and one for the training of the individuals who would be responsible for the program. The development group was responsible for the development of the program and the training group was responsible for the training of the individuals who would be responsible for the program.

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For the Development of the Program

SECRET

Page 11, Secret

Page 11, Secret

IV. UNITED STATES CONGRESS - REQUEST FOR REPORTS

1. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare - S.J.Res. 232 - 9/27/62 - Mr. Humphrey - 87th Congress

"To establish a joint congressional committee for the purpose of awarding a Medal of Merit to citizens of the United States who have made significant contributions to the humanities and the arts." (Report requested)

2. Bureau of the Budget [Enrolled Bill] - H.R. 8181 - 87th Congress

"To authorize the construction of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia and to provide for its operation." (Report requested and submitted)

3. Bureau of the Budget [Enrolled Bill] - H.J.Res. 712 - 87th Congress

"To direct the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission to consider possible changes in the winning design for the proposed memorial or the selection of a new design for such memorial." (Report requested and submitted)

4. Committee on Public Works - H.J.Res. 878 - 9/10/62 - Mr. Kearns - 87th Congress

"Providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a comprehensive plan for removing the temporary buildings and roads, which are blighting the Mall in the Nation's Capital and replacing them with seasonal flowers to make the Mall as beautiful as the public parks and gardens of France and England." (Report requested)

10/16/62

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
2543	1 Mass. Ave., NW Nat'l. Guard Assn. of U. S.	Install statue of 'Minute Man' against recessed portion of Mass. Ave. elevation. All work back of bldg. line.
ACTION:	App'd., 10/10/62.	
2544	3000 Conn. Ave., NW Cathedral Shopping Center	6 s-f signs: individual opaque metal back-lighted ltrs. All signs 24 sq-ft each, except Cathedral Liquors which is 10 sq-ft. Exist. signs to be removed.
ACTION:	App'd. provided ltrs. not exceed 1'-2" in height, & that space between ltrs. be proportionally reduced, 10/10/62.	
2545	231 Penna. Ave., SE Mike Palm Restaurant	Rev. to SL 2535. 1 black & white canvas awning on fixed pipe frame over showwindow & door, fastened directly to bldg. without fixed iron posts to support. Name of owner on each end in white translucent ltrs. Restaurant & name of owner on front valance.
ACTION:	App'd., for fixed shed-type awning with straight pitch, as shown in alternate drawing "B". Recommend all lettering be uniform height, 10/10/62.	
2546	4353 Colorado Ave., NW G.F. & M.A. Banks	1-story brick & cinder-block dwelling.
ACTION:	App'd., provided that single or triple sash be substituted for twin windows, 10/16/62.	

OCT 1 1962

NO ADDRESS AND OWNERPROJECT

3239 1307-35th St., NW

Ronald Scheman

Remove exist. north rear porch (1 story above sidewalk level) with painted standing seam tin roof matching roof on exist. house.

ACTION: Recom'd., provided new brick walls match bond of exist. house, & that lights in new window on west elevation be increased in size to provide sash with 4/4 arrangement, vertical dimension to exceed horizontal, 9/21/62.

3242 1251-35th St., NW

Helen Loftus

6½' cedar sapling fence.

ACTION: Recom'd., 9/18/62.

3243 1046-31st St., NW

Phillip Peyser (Commercial)

Office Bldg. - Design of roof structure revised as per CFA recommendations.

ACTION: Recom'd. as revised for penthouse design. Samples of brick requested for Comm. review, 9/21/62.

3244 3019 K St., NW

Potomac Sand & Gravel Co.

Remove front portion of bldg. & rebuild front wall. This is necessary due to Gov't. taking right of way for new freeway.

ACTION: Recom'd., 9/25/62.

3245 1641-34th St., NW

N.T.N. Robinson, III

Rev. to Og 3240. Addn. of dormer to conform with suggestion of Comm. Change south facade of addn. to brick to match other new walls, instead of stucco.

ACTION: Recom'd., 9/25/62.

3246 3220 Prospect St., NW

Doggett's Parking Co.

Install 2 mercury vapor lights for parking lot.

ACTION: Recom'd., provided light proposed for top of sign is relocated to a separate pole & is set back 25' from property line, 9/25/62.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON OLD GEORGETOWN ACT APPLICATIONS (Continued)

OCT 1 1962

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
3247	1651 Wisc. Ave., NW Samuel Levy (Store)	Rev. to OG 3247. Showwindow addn.
<u>ACTION: Recom'd., as revised for details of shop window & entranceway, 9/25/62.</u>		
3248	1412-27th Str., NW Mrs Jean B. Spaulding	7' closed pattern wood fence, with 2 x 4 Redwood rails.
<u>ACTION: Recom'd., 9/25/62.</u>		
3249	3125 M St., NW The Publick House Restaurant	Rev. to OG 3236. Install 1 s-f 25 sq-ft sign. Wood ltrs. flat to wall. Non-illuminated.
<u>ACTION: Recom'd., provided spacing of words & ltrs. reduced proportionally to smaller size ltrs., making top line approx. 17'-6" long & bottom line approx. 7'-6" long, 9/25/62.</u>		

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 10 1900
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [illegible]

OCT 10 1962

NO ADDRESS AND OWNER

PROJECT

3250 1247 Wisc. Ave., NW
Mr. Davis Elkins

Rev. to OG 3189. Apply $4\frac{1}{2}$ " face brick veneer over exist. painted brick. Installation of showwindow & entr. doorway.

ACTION: Not recom'd. Recom. following changes be incorporated into design: (1) Omit every other row of horizontal muntins, making the lights in showwindow approx. 18" wide x 31" high; (2) Omit stucco panel between window & entr. opening; (3) Substitute simple architrave around entr. opening for ornamental moulding; (4) Omit break in frieze over stucco panel; (5) Substitute a rectangular design for series of squares in foyer & door panelling; (6) Widen entr. opening approx. 4", if possible, 9/25/62.

3251 1614 Wisc. Ave., NW
Art Galleries, Ltd.

Rev. to OG 3219. Add words "Picture Framing" to exist. sign.

ACTION: Not recom'd. The advertising phrase "picture framing", does not conform to specifications of the District of Columbia 1961 Bldg. Code, Sec. 3-1404 (b) (5), which requires that the text of signs in the Old Georgetown Area be restricted to the name of the business establishment & the type of business conducted as indicated on the Certificate of Occupancy issued for the premises, 9/25/62.

3252 1647 Wisc. Ave., NW
David Dickerson Interiors

Replace exist. stone steps with brick; & iron hand rails.

ACTION: Recom'd., 10/2/62.

3253 1605-35th St., NW
Lt. Col. & Mrs. L. F. Hess

Rev. to OG 3230. (1) Remove roof pyramid & continue mansard & cornice in a straight line across front; (2) Replace 2nd fl. front bay window with bow window; (3) Replace front entr. with Colonial/Georgian; (4) Remove deteriorated front porch; (5) Add stoop & turn stairs to front; (6) Replace present 1st fl. front windows with top & bottom sash having 9 lights each.

ACTION: Recom'd., provided steps & stoop faced with brick, 10/2/62.

3254 1724 Wisc. Ave., NW
Waverly & Lulie Dickson

Erect 1-story & mechanical equipment penthouse addn. to exist. off. & remodel exist. front of bldg.

ACTION: Not recom'd. Substitute brick for wooden panels over and under windows. Enlarge lights to approx. 1'-8" wide x 2'-3" high, mullions not to exceed $3/4$ " in width. Provide higher door & transom to line up with heads of windows, 10/2/62.

REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON OLD GEORGETOWN ACT APPLICATIONS (Continued)

OCT 10 1962

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
3255	1304 Wisc. Ave., NW Morris Cohen (Store & Office)	Rev. of OG 3168. Fire escape ladder from 4th fl. to 3rd fl. roof; also from 3rd fl. roof to 1st fl.
ACTION:	Recom'd., provided fire escape extends under both 3rd-fl. windows, 10/2/62.	

10/16/62

<u>NO</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND OWNER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
3256	3205 K St., NW Krouse's Waterfront Inn	Install new entry in side alley (exist.) in place of exist. window, 1st fl. Condensing unit on roof; repair exist. wood fence in alley.
ACTION: Recom'd., 10/9/62.		
3257	3116 M St., NW Geo. H. & Giselle Kelly	Rev. of OG 3180. Provide enlarged rear areaway; install French doors from basement apt. to areaway; relocate interior & exterior rear stairs.
ACTION: Recom'd. as revised on drawings dtd. 10/5/62, 10/9/62.		
3258	1255 Wisc. Ave., NW Aged Womens Home	Remove exist. light at front entr. & replace with 2 carriage lanterns, 1 on each side of doorway. Wiring & outlets to be concealed.
ACTION: Recom'd., 10/10/62.		
3259	1724 Wisc. Ave., NW Waverly & Luile Dickson (Commercial)	Rev. to OG 3254. Erect 1-story & mechanical equip. penthouse addn. to exist. off. & remodel exist. front of bldg.
ACTION: Recom'd., provided lights in window sash be enlarged to approx. 1'-8" wide by 2'-3" high. Mullions not to exceed 3/4" in width, 10/16/62.		

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
17 October 1962

- AM
9:30 I. CONVENE, ROOM 7000, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
- II. SUBMISSIONS-REVIEWS-INTERVIEWS
- 9:35 1. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service
- a. Gallaudet College, Addition to Speech and Hearing Building - Proposed Design
(Mr. J. Rowland Snyder, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction, GSA, PBS; Mr. Anthony Ferrara, Architect)
- b. Gallaudet College, Fine Arts Building - Proposed Design
(Mr. J. Rowland Snyder, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction, GSA, PBS; Mr. John S. Samperton, Architect)
- 10:15 2. District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency
"Reporters Building", 7th and D Streets, S.W., Southwest Urban Renewal Area - Proposed Design
(Mr. Stanley M. Sherman, Chief, Project Design, RLA; Mr. William F. Vosbeck, Architect of Vosbeck and Ward)
- 10:45 3. National Park Service, Department of the Interior
Taras Shevchenko Memorial - Proposed Site (U.S. Reservation 360)
(Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Liaison Officer, Shevchenko Memorial Comm; Mr. Joseph LeSawyer, Executive Director, Shevchenko Memorial Comm; Dr. Eric Larson, Art Historian Critic; Mr. Raymond L. Freeman, National Park Service, National Capital Region)
- 11:30 4. Freer Gallery of Art
DC *DC by B. B. — 2 Police Stations, Library — Mr. Purcell, Paul Osada, architect.*
- 12:00

Inspection of Proposed Acquisitions

ADJOURN

